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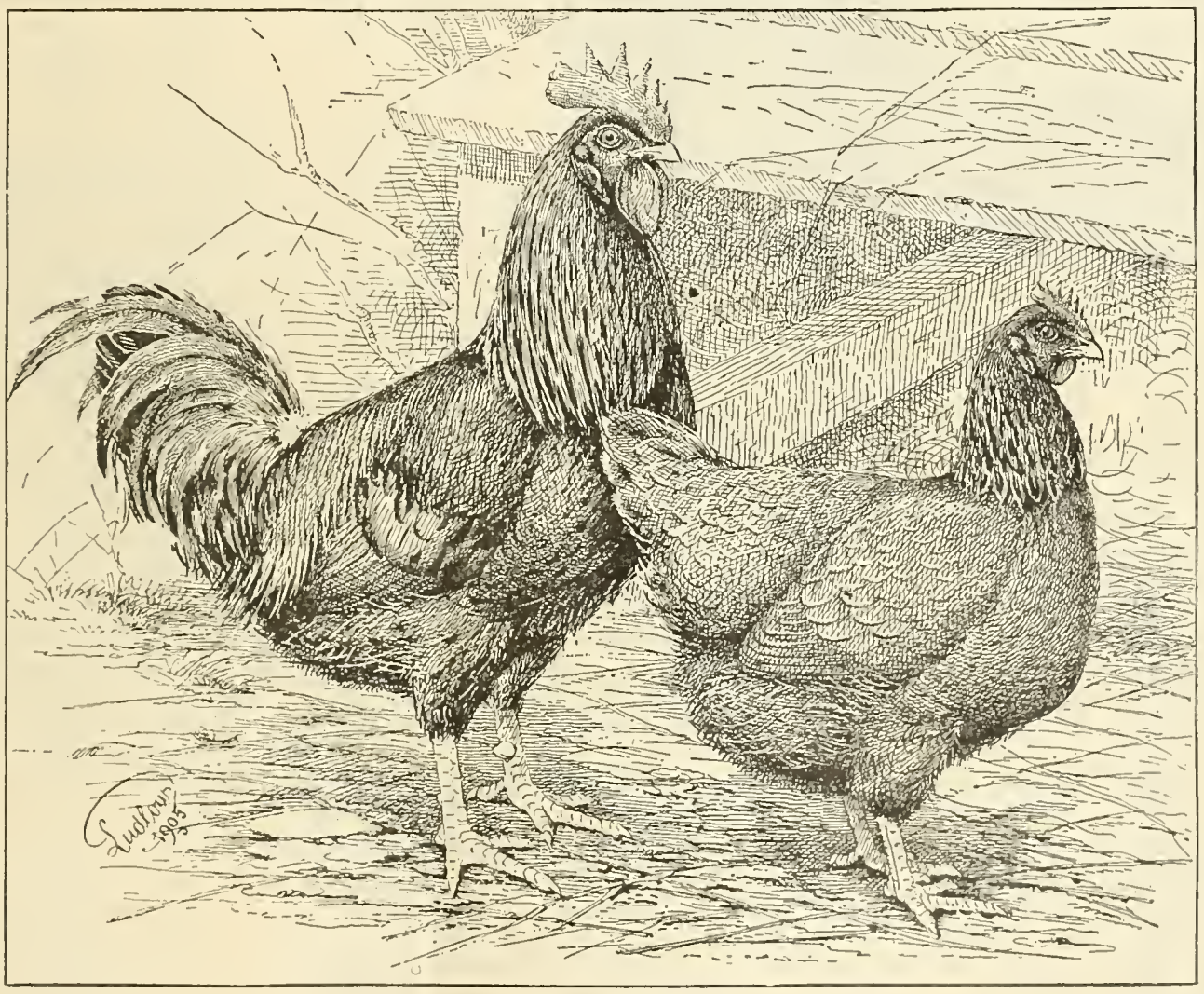
# The Sussex Fowl a Coming Breed in England

THE Sussex is by no means a variety of recent introduction; it is probably one of the most ancient breeds that we possess. It is only within the last two or three years, however, that Sussex fowls have received any particular attention; before that time they were never, or very rarely to be met with. It would appear, as far as one can gather, that a hundred years ago they enjoyed a certain amount of popularity; in the year 1808 they were greatly praised by Arthur Young, the celebrated author and agriculturist, who speaks of them as exceedingly large, and of a rare quality. There is no doubt that the Dorking and the Sussex originated from the same parent stock, but exactly when they became separate breeds, it is impossible to say with any degree of certainty. From ancient writings, however, it is evident they were quite distinct varieties a century ago, but for how long before that it is difficult to determine.

During the whole of the 19th century the Sussex breed seems to have met with but few admirers, a probable explanation being that the Dorking was considered a better bird, and thus gradually forced the Sussex almost out of existence. Four or five years ago one began to occasionaby see this variety, especially in the southeastern corner of England, owing to the fact that a few breeders were beginning to realize their good qualities, and were quietly but successfully building up useful utility strains. By rigid selection and careful breeding this has been accomplished, and now the Sussex can lay claim to possessing several very valuable economic qualities. In 1903 a specialist club was formed, and thus the boom set in;—how long it will continue remains to be seen. In passing it may be observed, however, that it possesses several sterling characteristics, and thus unlike many booms that have from time to time set in, the Sussex has qualities eminently suited to the utilitarian, and thus their popularity will in all likelihood be well and successfully maintained

Perhaps one of the reasons for the great interest that is being manifested in this variety, is that so many people seem to imagine that these are the birds that command so high a price on the London and other first class markets. If the market quotations be examined week by week it will be noted that the Sussex and Surrey fowls always realize the best prices, and the idea seems to have got abroad that these figures refer to the breed. This, however, is not the case. The term Sussex or Surrey chicken (the terms are practically synonymous) merely refers to the method that has been adopted in the preparation for the table. I had the privilege a few months ago of fully describing this method of fattening in the columns of FARM-POULTRY, and I then mentioned this fact, that the term Sussex fowl has an altogether different meaning when applied to a dead or a live chicken. Any chicken,—of whatever breed, or wherever it has been reared and fattened—that has been prepared on the lines then laid down, is termed a Sussex fowl. I think the confusion of the two terms may have had something to do with establishing the popularity of this breed, as those who did not know the difference thought that they had only to procure a pen of Sussex fowls, and the chickens therefrom would be able to command the highest prices. The sooner this idea is exploded the better.

Being so closely related to the Dorking, it naturally follows that the chief characteristic of the Sussex is for marketing purposes. It is a deep bodied and long breasted bird, but is not quite as large as the Dorking. The breast is wide, and carried well forward; the back is broad and flat, narrowing towards the tail. A point of great importance, which the Sussex possesses, is lightness of bone; this not only means that the proportion of flesh to bone is greater, but that the chickens can be brought to killing size quicker, as the formation of bone takes longer, and thus costs more than flesh. Sussex fowls lend themselves very readily to fattening, and can be brought into an excellent killing condition quicker than can many other table breeds. The flesh is of first class quality, possessing an excellent flavor, and is white in color. The latter point, the color of the flesh, is of the utmost importance in this country, as the demand is so much greater for white fleshed birds, and consequently a higher price is procurable for such.




*Sussex Fowls.*

As the Sussex has been bred and selected primarily for its table properties, it is only to be expected that the hens do not excel in egg production. As far as this is concerned, however, they are superior to the Dorking; moreover, the eggs are tinted in color. The Dorking has the advantage in size, as their eggs generally average about a quarter of an ounce heavier. The Sussex possesses a very distinct advantage over almost all the other table varieties, in that it lays early in the season,—a point of the most vital importance when supplying the market with fattened chickens. Prices attain their maximum during April and May, and in order to have the chickens ready during these months, early eggs are essential. After the end of May prices drop very rapidly; between the end of May and the end of June there is frequently as much as one dollar per couple difference in the price. The importance, therefore, of early eggs will at once be realized, and it is in this direction the Sussex excels. Provided the chickens are hatched at the right time of the spring, they will lay the bulk of their eggs the following winter, thus insuring a goodly supply of early chickens.

All fowls possessing white legs and feet are usually considered rather delicate and unfit for heavy land, and generally speaking this is quite correct. The Sussex must, however, be regarded as somewhat of an exception—perhaps the exception that proves the rule—as the chickens are hardy and well able to stand the extremes of temperature and locations that cannot be regarded as suitable for the ordinary class of table bird. I have seen birds of this variety thriving well under the most adverse conditions, and upon soils anything but light. It is in this connection that the Sussex scores so greatly over the Dorking, as the latter is, by no means, hardy; even its greatest admirers are bound to admit this fact. Unless the conditions are favorable it is folly attempting to keep this variety, as failure, sooner or later, is almost certain to ensue. When it is stated that the Sussex thrives well on heavy clay soil or in unsuitable locations, it is not meant that it will do as well as a yellow legged breed; but comparing it with other table varieties, it may be said to excel in this respect. The chickens are strong and healthy, they grow rapidly, attaining killing age in a few months. This again is a very important matter, as the sooner the birds are ready for the market the higher will be the prices procurable, especially when they have reached the maximum or are on the decline.

The general shape and appearance of the Sussex can be gathered from the accompanying illustration, reproduced by permission, from Mr. Edward Brown's new book, "The Races of Domestic Poultry." The body is deep, long, and wide; the breast is broad in front, the shoulders wide, and the back broad and flat, tapering somewhat towards the posterior. The head is medium in size, carrying a single comb, erect in both sexes. The legs and thighs are stout, short, and wide apart, but comparatively light. The legs, feet, and toes are white, indicating flesh of a similar color. There are three varieties of the Sussex — the Red, Light, and Speckled — between which there is little or nothing to choose as far as their economic qualities are concerned; if a distinction must be made, I think the Reds are the best suited to the utilitarian. The Sussex Poultry Club has drawn up the following standards:

*Red.* The plumage of the cock is dark or chestnut brown, with a greater depth of color on the saddle and wingbow, which should be glossy; the neck hackle is bright brown, striped with black; the wings rich dark brown, with black flights; tail black; wing coverts a dark brown, changing to black at tips. The hen varies somewhat; the neck hackle is dark brown, striped with black; wings brown with black flights; tail black; body brown.

*Light.* Both sexes — neck hackle white, striped with black; wings white, with black in flights; tail black; head, tail coverts, and body pure white.

*Speckled.* Cock—head, neck hackle, and tail coverts rich reddish brown, striped with black, and tipped with white; wings and wingbow red; tail white and black; breast black, each feather tipped with white; remainder of plumage black, with a slight admixture of brown. Hen—body black and brown, as evenly speckled with white as possible; other parts as in cock.

E. T. BROWN.

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# Fertile and Unfertile Eggs

WHEN birds are kept under coudltions suited to their nature, there should be but a small percentage of unfertile eggs. It is very annoying to find, as one sometimes does, that too many of the eggs are turning out clear, to his loss and disadvantage, and when this occurs the cause should be searched for, and if possible remedied.

Eggs are frequeutly unfertile during a very cold and wet season. All that can be done to remedy matters under such circumstances is to endeavor to keep the birds in as vigorous a state of health as possible. They should not be subjected to unnecessary exposure, and their quarters should be comfortable without being close or confined.

Wheu an adult cock two years old or over is employed, many of the eggs are not filled at the beginning of the season. Especially is this the case if he has been running all the year with the hens. Some breeders permit this practice, and then expect plenty of fertile eggs the following season, but are usually disappointed. A two year old cock often proves an excellent breeder if he has been kept from the hens for several months before again mating up, and not overfed in the interval. It is sometimes said that cocks of this age should be mated with pullets, but there is really no special advantage to be gained by doing so. I think that slightly larger birds are often bred when an adult cock is mated with adult hens. Perhaps the pullets from such a mating do not come on to lay just as quickly, but the difference is really slight, and is compensated for in other ways.

*W. C. Black Polish Fowls and Eggs.*

I thiuk the best mating is to be found by using a cockerel nearly a year old with a few hens in their second laying season. Hens in their third laying season also make excellent mates, provided they can be got to lay early enough in the season.

Birds which are put up for breediug purposes ought not to be too closely confined. They may be penned up with advantage, but the ruu should be roomy, and it should be possible for them to have plenty of scratching exercise in some part of it. They should be moderately well fed, have pleuty of green food, a small proportion of meat, and sufficient supply of clean water and grit. It auswers best when the grit is of a mixed kiud.

A breeding cockerel should be well formed. If he is loose about the legs, or knock kueed, there will be few chickens. If he is an extra big bird then he should have mates of good size, as if not there will be a good many unfertile eggs. A rather small cock may run with extra big hens, and nearly all the eggs will be filled, but not so with a big cock and decidedly small hens. If a cock's spurs are big and sharp there may be some risk of the hens' backs becoming lacerated, and if this happens there will be few fertile eggs.

If the male has an enormous comb, such as have some Minorcas, Leghorns, etc., it may happen that a considerable proportion of the eggs will prove unfertile. Such excessive headgear is a real burden to the bird, and for breeding purposes it is better to apply the dubbing scissors. I have known eggs to be largely unfertile when such an overweighted male was used, and in one particular case the bird was dubbed in the middle of the season, the result being that fertile eggs were not obtained till late. When a bird really requires to be dubbed it should be done six weeks to two months before mating up the pen in the beginning of the year.

Just how many mates should run with the male bird depends upon the season of the year and the breed employed. An overmated bird will show weakly chickens, and a good many unfertile eggs; while an undermated one will do the same thing. In the latter case the ovaries of the hen are so stimulated that their vitality is lessened.

Cockerels of the heavy breeds should have comparatively few mates in the beginning of the season if they are penned up. Five or six are plenty if fertile eggs and strong chickens are desired.

Birds which are overfat often produce unfertile eggs, as well as eggs with weak germs. This should be seen to before the pen is put together; if they should really be too heavy the food should be reduced at once. An unlimited supply of green food should always be given. Put a little epsom salts in the drinking water every other day for a few times, and this will help matters greatly.

Excessive inbreeding is no doubt a common cause of infertility. There are two kiuds of inbreeding—that which is practiced iudiscrimiuately without any clear kuowledge of the natural laws which govern such matings; and the carefully cousidered judicious selections of the man who knows the pedigree and hereditary peculiarities of his stock. The former gradually leads to infertility, and finally to physical ruin; the latter has been the means of building up the finest strains of live stock in the country. When once infertility tends to become hereditary in a flock, nothing but a strong infusion of new blood will remove it.

Overcrowding of fowls on a comparatively small space is sure to lead to disaster at no distant date. First there comes a lowering of vitality and consequent reduction of productiveness, then actual disease breaks out. W. R. GILBERT.

# Best Kind of Birds for Squab Raising

THERE is such widespread interest in the question of what kind of pure blooded pigeons, or cross breeds are really the most productive, that the large and increasing army of squab breeders are anxious from the money standpoint, to know which kind they should use.

I am continuing to advise the use of the pure blooded Homer, for I have not yet seen any flock of other kinds of birds the owners of which claim equal results with those I am getting in my own pens; nor in the articles written advocating the claims of other varieties have I yet had convincing proof that these other kinds are giving a record in dollars and cents that makes me at all envious.

I am in the business for money, and have been at great pains and expense to get together my flock, but the very moment I am convinced that a more profitable kind of bird exists, that kind I shall have at once.

Despite the opportunity which I have in my own city to observe the record made by Runts, Duchesse, Mondaines, Red Carneaux, and various crosses and intermixtures, besides some experiments I have made from time to time, I am not yet changing my flock.

The question of profit from a flock of birds hinges on the vital one of profit, and this depends on the size and weight of squabs produced, and this weight question seems the burden of many recent articles published on this question.

Mr. Thomas Wright, in the issue of Dec. 1, well puts it, when he states that "when we consider the purpose we are breeding stock for, that is for *market* purposes, it seems but reasonable we should study *market* requirements, which is first of all, meat," and then recommends "Runts, Mondaines, Florentines, and crosses of these three varieties with a modicum of Homer infusion," as making the best bird for the purpose, and claims that "they will breed as many pairs of squabs in a year as have Homers, and while costing no more for grain, will return an income of double the amount for squabs."

This is a most important statement, and if it can be backed up with results extending over a considerable period of time, ought to settle the question once for all.

Unfortunately Mr. Wright omitted to publish such figures, but did give us the weight that Mr. Hosmer claimed them to be as he lifted them one by one from the nest. He gives this weight as 3½ pounds, or 56 ounces, to the pair.

I wish these gentlemen had weighed these birds and gotten the exact weight, for it is sometimes easy to be deceived as we lift things, and then I wish they had dressed those squabs and found how much *meat* they had. The consumer does not eat blood and feathers, and when these are taken off the squab will not weigh as much. We want to get the *naked* fact—this is what interests the consumer.

So, too, Messrs. White & Son speak in issue of Jan. 13th, of "a pair taken from the nest today weighed 38 ozs., while a pair weighed on the 23d ult., reached exactly 41 ozs., at twenty-six days of age." These are good sized squabs, but I judge from the article that they were live weight, and the information is not given whether their crops were empty or not. I welcome all these publications, for sooner or later we will reach the conclusion of the matter, and either find that one particular variety is undoubtedly superior to all others, or that some varieties other than pure blooded Homers, with good care and attention will give results equal to the Homer.

It will much help the solution of this most important question to the squab breeding problem if all of us will occupy the same view point, and come to an understanding as to how we shall weigh our squabs, whether alive, or dead and dressed, with blood and feathers removed, and with empty crops.

My figures as published have always been for squabs ready for shipment to the New York market, and are dressed, by first letting the blood drain by sticking them in the roof of the mouth and plucking all feathers excepting about an inch left on the neck below the head, and the squabs have empty crops, not having had any breakfast on the day they are dressed.

Now let us see if we can shed some blood and feathers on the subject. I recently weighed some squabs before killing them, and found that those which weighed 17 ozs. dressed just before they were placed in the shipping box, had weighed 20 ozs. alive, or 40 ozs. to the pair, so that each bird had lost 3 ozs. of blood and feathers. My practice is to drop each squab in a tub of cold water as soon as dressed, where it remains until all are dressed, when they are carefully washed and put into another tub of clean water from which they are taken and hung up to drain before shipping them. I do not know how much, if any, weight of water they may absorb during this process.

In our comparison of results in the future let us get on a common basis, and agree to state whether our figures are for live squabs or not. I have never thought to state that my figures have always been for dressed squabs, as the New York market requires; but as the Boston market, as I understand takes squabs, blood, feather, and all, it may be well to explain to any new subscribers that when I say 16 ozs., I mean squabs that weigh that much with blood and feathers removed, or that weighed about 18½ ozs. live weight. WM. E. RICE.

## The Ignored Increments.

WE SO often hear the profit in poultry questioned; yet every careful farmer's wife is convinced that it is there. Pessimists may say what they please about "counting one's time." There are many things in farm life which do not show off well under this light; yet try dodging them, and a big bill of useless expense surely grows.

Besides, the time thus spent is not required in fashionable exercise, nor is the woman who cares for a reasonable amount of poultry under the necessity of patronizing some summer resort to get fresh air. There is health and vigor in the work, and much of pleasure if she but learns to look at it in that way. The pets in the poultry yard soon come to be akin to the dog and cat in her affections, and there is a good chance for nature study and for character study as well. Chickens sometimes show remarkable aptitude in certain directions, and there is almost as much difference in disposition as among people.

Then the advantage of poultry raising to the children should be credited as a resource. Not simply does it keep them out of mischief, but it drills in watchfulness, patience, punctuality, sympathy, and general business principles. The boy or girl who can successfully care for a dozen chicks has learned one of life's great lessons. They are growing character when growing the dollars and cents.

As destroyers of insects, poultry, especially turkeys, render valuable service. As fertilizers of the garden and fruit orchard, they repay their keeping. As fillers of the soup kettle and egg basket, they are an unquestionable source of gain. But it is not fair to judge them from any single one of these bases. Whether there be profit or loss, lies largely with the grower, and not simply the pecuniary but the physical and ethical rewards should be considered. BESSIE L. PUTNAM.

## The Sad Lament of an Incubator Chicken.

I'm a sad and lonely chicken,
And your hearts will surely sicken
When I tell the woes I've suffered from my birth;
For I've never had a mother,
And my father doesn't bother
To look after all his children round the earth.

I'm an Incubator chicken,
And my woes began to thicken
When I broke the shell that covered my poor form;
Not a single cluck received me,
And no feathered breast relieved me
When I trembled at the coming of a storm.

In the place of any other
I was given a wooden mother
Who is colder than the weather in the spring.
As she has no claws for scratching
She's no business to be hatching,
But would better be about some other thing.

I myself, and many others—
Fluffy sisters and wee brothers—
Scratch until our feet are weary of the work;
But this mother does not pity,
And she never sings a ditty;
So we've come to think her nothing but a shirk.

Oh, good gentlemen and ladies!
As you love your little babies,
Please take pity on all broods of orphan chicks;
And whenever you'd have others,
Give them good old feathered mothers
'Stead of putting little birdies in our fix.

—LEWIS W. HICKS.

# The Growth of a Poultry Plant.

THE editor of FARM-POULTRY once stated that it would interest him to have the story of a poultry plant that, starting from a small beginning, had grown by the development of its own resources during several years.

A plant that started in a village back yard, with ten pullets in a second hand 6 x 10 house, and run 40 x 40 is reasonably small. That plant has grown to sixty birds, with yard and house room adequate to the flock, an adjacent field having been encroached upon. The progress made is not wonderful. The plant is not now large. It is one, however, of which the owner, who is a professional man in a village not very far from Boston, has not been ashamed because of the appearance of buildings or of birds. Following is the story of its growth as told by the monthly balance: The first column, "plant and stock," includes birds and eggs purchased, cost of buildings, repairs, tools, fencing, kerosene oil for brooders, insect powders, carting sand, in fact everything that has gone into the plant except rental value of land, that having been free, although the owner of the poultry plant is not owner of the premises.

The second column, "miscellaneous," includes literature purchased, postage, admission to shows, traveling expenses, advertising—when it has been indulged in—in fact all that could not be classed in the first or third columns.

The third column, "food," includes grit and oyster shells purchased.

The fourth column takes in all receipts for eggs, poultry, chickens, and stock birds. Eggs and poultry used at home are credited at values such as they would have brought in the wholesale market.

The fifth column gives the credit balance for the month, i. e., the amount received during the month above expenditures.

The sixth column gives the debtor balance for the month when the expenditures have exceeded the receipts.

The seventh column gives the total debtor balance of the plant; or during two months of 1905 gives the credit balauce, the plant then having paid all expenses and something more.

The last three columns may be unnecessary, but as they have been kept during the years the owner has found them interesting and suggestive.

It will be noted that after the first year the grand debtor balance has year by year gradually diminished until it would have entirely disappeared with the end of 1905 if the plant had not been enlarged during that year. Indeed it was the enlargement of the plant from time to time that prevented that consummatiou long before. The existence of this debtor balance may be used as contradictory to the statement that the plant has grown from its own resources, the claim being put forward that to grow from its own resources a plant must pay for itself and have ready cash in hand for improvements. While there is justice in the criticism the owner has always felt that in spite of such a balance he has had the right to claim that the plant has developed itself. The debtor balance has for some time represented a less sum than stock and tools would bring at a forced sale.

But before giving the figures it may be well to make some comments on the expenditures year by year. In these comments only the larger expenditures will be noted.

1899. The plant was begun by the purchase of the 6 x 10 house and moving it onto the place, the structure of the 40 x 40 yard, and the purchase of ten pullets.

1900. In the spring a second hand brooder and twenty chickens were purchased. In the fall a 15 x 10 house, in two apartments, one 5 x 10, the other 10 x 10 was built, and a 60 x 60 yard added. The expenses of the year would have been $10.13 less if all work had been done by the owner.

1901. In March eggs were purchased for hatching.

1902. In May eggs were purchased, and in November a cockerel and two pullets.

1903. In February $1 was expended for medical advice. The owner did not know exactly what to do with a cockerel that had hurt itself. The owner's policy is to kill sick birds, (a thing he does not have to do more than twice a year in the worst years), but he wishes to know how to treat anything that comes up, if treatment is worth while. Another dollar went for two large packing cases, from which a fine portable chicken coop was constructed. In October $2.25 was for poultry wire. The $1 "miscellaneous," was for FARM-POULTRY two years.

1904. March a first class brooder. April and June chicken coops and runways. November a scratching shed added to the original house, and a trio of breeders purchased.

1905. A fine large portable chicken coop was constructed, a large yard fenced, and a 12 x 10 building put up.

It is perhaps proper to say that besides the receipts credited in the table $19.50 has come in from prizes and fees, that would not have been received if the owner had not been handling poultry. Also at various times there have been charged to expenses of the plant amounts totalling $7.13 which have not been actually paid. These amounts represent the value of various things which the owner intended and offered to purchase, but which were given as tokens of friendship by those who had them on hand. This gives a total of $26.63, which if credited in the account would make the balance showing decidedly more favorable from the financial standpoint, though not more accurate as a presentation of experiences with costs and receipts in connection with poultry and eggs.

The flock on Dec. 31, '99, was 10 pullets; on Dec. 31, '00, 20 pullets, 10 hens; '01, '02. '03, '04, 30 pullets; '05, 43 pullets and 16 hens. The number of male birds on hand Dec. 31, has never been large, varying a little with the appetite of the family. Except in '03, when only 60 chickens were attempted, the effort each year has been to raise 100 chickens. The number desired has always been approximated. Not all has been made of the plant that would have been possible, but as much has been done as time allowed, and more accomplished than is averaged by those who have no larger stock. With the years the flock has steadily improved.

There has been no attempt at "fancy" poultry or prices. The aim has been to breed "utility" birds with as many good points as could be attained without too much expenditure of time, anxiety, and money. The result is a good looking flock of good laying and good poultry birds.

From it all there has been derived a great deal of pleasure, an improvement in health, an enlargement of horizon, and a conviction that there is money in poultry; but that one must work long, hard, carefully, faithfully, and wisely to get the money out. D.

| 1899. | Plant and stock. | Miscellaneous. | Food. | Receipts. | Monthly credit balance. | Monthly debtor balance. | Grand balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September, | $17 59 | $ 16 | $1 00 | $.... | $.... | $18 75 | $18 75 |
| October, | 4 26 | 1 87 | 1 80 | .... | .... | 7 93 | 26 68 |
| November, | 1 45 | .... | 2 40 | 10 | .... | 3 75 | 30 43 |
| December, | .... | 08 | 3 63 | 1 59 | .... | 2 12 | 32 55 |
| Totals, | $23 30 | $2 11 | $8 83 | $1 69 | | | |

Total expenditure, $34 24.

| 1900. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January, | $ .... | $.... | $ 27 | $3 98 | $3 71 | $ .... | $28 84 |
| February, | 19 | 1 15 | 05 | 3 08 | 1 69 | .... | 27 15 |
| March, | 44 | 12 | 2 17 | 2 92 | 19 | .... | 26 96 |
| April, | 10 82 | 02 | 42 | 86 | .... | 10 40 | 37 36 |
| May, | 62 | .... | 3 62 | 1 70 | .... | 2 54 | 39 90 |
| June, | 3 27 | .... | 1 59 | 2 86 | .... | 2 00 | 41 90 |
| July, | .... | 13 | 6 06 | 9 07 | 2 88 | .... | 39 02 |
| August, | .... | .... | 3 72 | 3 02 | .... | 70 | 39 72 |
| September, | 12 43 | 42 | 2 23 | 2 40 | .... | 12 68 | 52 40 |
| October, | 17 17 | 2 42 | 7 82 | 5 79 | .... | 21 62 | 74 02 |
| November, | 4 15 | 05 | 6 80 | 9 49 | .... | 1 51 | 75 53 |
| December, | 16 25 | .... | 3 95 | 6 61 | .... | 13 59 | 89 12 |
| Totals, | $65 34 | $4 31 | $38 70 | $51 78 | | | |

Total expenditure for the year, $108 35
Receipts in excess of cost of food, 13 08

| 1901. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January, | $ 18 | $.... | $1 60 | $7 23 | $5 45 | $ .... | $83 67 |
| February, | 45 | 1 02 | .... | 4 29 | 2 82 | .... | 80 85 |
| March, | 3 00 | 20 | 3 68 | 6 24 | .... | 64 | 81 49 |
| April, | 1 10 | 1 00 | 1 39 | 3 50 | 01 | .... | 81 48 |
| May, | 28 | .... | 6 94 | 5 58 | .... | 1 64 | 83 12 |
| June, | 74 | .... | 6 48 | 5 20 | .... | 2 02 | 85 14 |
| July, | 1 64 | .... | 4 10 | 3 90 | .... | 1 84 | 86 98 |
| August, | 13 | .... | 4 73 | 8 02 | 3 16 | .... | 83 82 |
| September, | .... | .... | 3 90 | 4 94 | 1 04 | .... | 82 78 |
| October, | .... | 1 00 | 3 84 | 10 05 | 5 21 | .... | 77 57 |
| November, | 1 00 | .... | 6 15 | 7 60 | 45 | .... | 77 12 |
| December, | 50 | .... | 83 | 6 05 | 4 72 | .... | 72 40 |
| Totals, | $9 02 | $3 22 | $43 64 | $72 60 | | | |

Total expenditure for the year, $55 85
Receipts in excess of cost of food, 28 96

| 1902. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January, | $ .... | $.... | $3 24 | $3 88 | $ 64 | $ .... | $71 76 |
| February, | .... | .... | 4 10 | 5 49 | 1 39 | .... | 70 37 |
| March, | 12 | .... | 4 11 | 5 73 | 1 50 | .... | 68 87 |
| April, | 48 | .... | 1 20 | 5 05 | 3 37 | .... | 65 50 |
| May, | 8 75 | 20 | 6 78 | 13 68 | 2 95 | .... | 62 55 |
| June, | 29 | 15 | 4 89 | 8 52 | 3 19 | .... | 59 36 |
| July, | 65 | .... | 6 98 | 8 79 | 1 16 | .... | 58 20 |
| August, | .... | .... | 6 16 | 8 09 | 1 93 | .... | 56 27 |
| September, | 30 | .... | 4 95 | 12 76 | 7 51 | .... | 48 76 |
| October, | .... | .... | 3 15 | 9 22 | 6 07 | .... | 42 69 |
| November, | 13 20 | 08 | 4 48 | 8 02 | .... | 9 74 | 52 43 |
| December, | 2 44 | .... | 3 48 | 3 70 | .... | 2 22 | 54 65 |
| Totals, | $21 23 | $ 43 | $53 52 | $92 93 | | | |

Total expenditure for the year, $75 18
Receipts in excess of cost of food, 39 41

| 1903. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January, | $ 48 | $ 65 | $4 06 | $6 81 | $1 62 | $ .... | $53 03 |
| February, | 2 10 | 53 | 8 23 | 6 94 | 1 08 | .... | 51 95 |
| March, | .... | .... | 4 71 | 9 02 | 4 31 | .... | 47 64 |
| April, | 92 | .... | 3 31 | 10 13 | 5 90 | .... | 41 74 |
| May, | .... | .... | 5 70 | 9 04 | 3 34 | .... | 38 40 |
| June, | 39 | .... | 5 70 | 7 11 | 1 02 | .... | 37 38 |
| July, | 60 | .... | 9 16 | 5 54 | .... | 4 22 | 41 60 |
| August, | 1 50 | .... | 5 43 | 5 44 | .... | 1 49 | 43 09 |
| September, | .... | .... | 6 95 | 5 31 | .... | 1 64 | 44 73 |
| October, | 2 25 | 1 00 | 7 84 | 7 10 | .... | 3 99 | 48 72 |
| November, | 10 | .... | 4 50 | 16 65 | 12 05 | .... | 36 67 |
| December, | 1 60 | .... | 4 11 | 5 93 | 22 | .... | 36 45 |
| Totals, | $9 94 | $2 18 | $64 70 | $95 02 | | | |

Total expenditure for the year, $76 82
Receipts in excess of cost of food, 30 32

| 1904. | Plant and Stock. | Miscellaneous. | Food. | Receipts. | Monthly credit balance. | Monthly debtor balance. | Grand balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January, | $ 10 | $.... | $6 60 | $10 60 | $3 90 | $ .... | $32 55 |
| February, | .... | .... | 7 60 | 16 14 | 8 54 | .... | 24 01 |
| March, | 12 30 | 06 | .... | 8 32 | .... | 4 04 | 28 05 |
| April, | 4 39 | .... | 3 13 | 6 35 | .... | 1 17 | 29 22 |
| May, | 89 | .... | 1 02 | 6 94 | 5 03 | .... | 24 19 |
| June, | 3 40 | .... | 7 76 | 8 55 | .... | 2 61 | 26 80 |
| July, | 14 | .... | 11 56 | 6 93 | .... | 4 77 | 31 57 |
| August, | 15 | .... | 9 59 | 6 22 | .... | 3 52 | 35 09 |
| September, | 99 | .... | 12 64 | 22 38 | 8 75 | .... | 26 34 |
| October, | 99 | 10 | 7 80 | 18 78 | 9 89 | .... | 16 45 |
| November, | 18 56 | 10 | 10 93 | 19 10 | 10 49 | .... | 26 94 |
| December, | 1 90 | .... | 6 90 | 10 35 | 1 55 | .... | 25 39 |
| Totals, | $43 81 | $ 26 | $85 53 | $140 66 | | | |

Total expenditure for the year, $129 60
Receipts in excess of cost of food, 55 13

| 1905. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January, | $ .... | $6 00 | $7 65 | $17 15 | $3 50 | $ .... | $21 89 |
| February, | .... | 30 | 3 15 | 15 75 | 12 30 | .... | 9 59 |
| March, | 1 00 | 60 | 1 88 | 15 76 | 12 28 | .... | Cr. 2 69 |
| April, | 7 05 | 2 23 | 7 13 | 18 09 | 1 68 | .... | Cr. 4 37 |
| May, | 26 90 | 65 | 3 60 | 9 82 | .... | 21 33 | Dr. 16 96 |
| June, | 9 35 | 60 | 5 74 | 10 95 | .... | 4 74 | 21 70 |
| July, | 1 50 | .... | 6 15 | 5 50 | .... | 2 15 | 23 85 |
| August, | 20 | 1 00 | 13 25 | 7 31 | .... | 7 14 | 30 99 |
| September, | 4 78 | .... | 5 85 | 4 63 | .... | 6 00 | 36 99 |
| October, | 2 16 | 2 65 | 19 52 | 16 53 | .... | 7 80 | 44 79 |
| November, | 3 40 | 1 35 | 11 20 | 23 58 | 7 63 | .... | 37 16 |
| December, | 45 | 1 60 | 6 70 | 13 43 | 4 68 | .... | 32 48 |
| Totals, | $56 97 | $16 98 | $91 82 | $158 50 | | | |

Total expenditure for the year, $165 59
Receipts in excess of cost of food, 66 62

| 1906. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January, | $ 50 | $1 68 | $13 10 | $15 28 | $.... | $ .... | $32 48 |
| February, | .... | .... | 3 05 | 18 18 | 15 13 | .... | 17 35 |
| March, | 1 50 | 96 | 15 89 | 19 69 | 1 34 | .... | 16 01 |
| Totals, | $2 00 | $2 64 | $32 04 | $53 15 | | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total expenditure for three months, | $36 68 |
| Receipts in excess of cost of food, | 21 11 |
| Expenditures for plant from beginning, | 231 43 |
| Expenditures for miscellaneous from beginning, | 32 13 |
| Expenditures for food from beginning, | 418 78 |
| Total expenditures from beginning, | 682 34 |
| Total receipts from beginning, | 666 33 |
| Receipts in excess of cost of food, | 247 55 |

# Editorial Page of Farm-Poultry

## Two Questions of Building Policy.

WHILE in a general way we agree with the ideas expressed by Mr. Henry R. Ingalls in his article on "The Successful Poultry House," in this issue, there are two points in particular which we do not wish, by passing without comment, to seem to such of our readers as may not happen to have noted the writer's own views upon them to seem to stand for. We refer to his statement that "a house full of cracks will not do," and to the advice, "Build your poultry house to last as long as you live."

During the last five years the writer has been using houses full of cracks for most of his fowls, and has kept Brahmas, Dorkings, and Orpingtons in such houses when the thermometer went to 16° below zero, and where there were chinks in north walls through which the snow would sift in a fine powder that covered the hens near it, and it would be hard to find a flock more free from colds than ours, while there has been just one small outbreak of roup, and that happened to be in a house not full of cracks and holes, though with the conditions under which it started it would have developed in any kind of house.

While we have used the extreme style of cold house we have never urged it upon poultrymen as the best for all conditions, purposes, and kinds of fowls. We have said and we shall continue to say what we know to be the fact, that for those who cannot or will not carefully adjust their houses to weather conditions and changes the cold house is best,—and we advise those for whom it is best to use cold houses to keep fowls adapted to that system of housing. We know positively, with no ifs or buts about it, that fowls can be kept year after year in houses in which holes and cracks are quite plentiful on all sides, and the south side open almost constantly day and night—being closed only when rain or snow would blow in the doors—and not only have no colds or roup, but be ruggedly well, contented, to all appearances comfortable, and lay well. We have had fowls under such conditions do remarkably well. So we feel justified in insisting that those who say fowls cannot be kept free from colds and roup in such houses are wrong.

There are of course cracks and cracks, and holes and holes. As we have stated in describing the cold houses we use, the cracks, joints, and holes on north, east, and west sides are not wide cracks and large holes that would make a wall so open that it would really afford the fowls no protection, but the wind can work under the battens, and the daylight shows through numerous small knot holes and splits in the boards, but what drafts come through these openings are dissipated by contact with the cool and moving body of air in the house almost as soon as they enter it, and therefore have no such effects as they would when entering a warm house in which the air was quite stagnant, and they would move with force for some distance. It is easily and conclusively demonstrated by observation of hens in different types of houses that a single small hole or crack in a warm closed house so situated that a current of air coming through it may strike fowls on the roost may almost instantly produce roupy developments, while in an open front or curtain front house no such results would follow. Indeed it has been proved by so many that the point can no longer be regarded as debatable.

The debatable ground between the advocates of the different types of houses is occupied by a quite different class of questions. What we need to find out now is,—how far the hardening process inseparable from cold house treatment will render the larger combed and comparatively tender fowls less susceptible to cold; whether cost of feeding is as a rule increased in cold houses; whether production is generally diminished; what effects the different systems of winter housing may have on the further productiveness of the fowl, etc.

These are points much more difficult to determine, points in which greater diversity of results may be anticipated, and positive conclusions convincing to doubters not easily reached. In fact we think it improbable that many poultrymen who were cautious in arriving at conclusions will ever be likely to reach the stage where they feel that they know just what is what on any of these questions, but out of the collective experience of many we shall gradually come in practice to a general appreciation of the conditions which, all things considered, are most satisfactory.

To the other statement mentioned as calling for comment — "Build your poultry house to last as long as you live," there are several objections. The advice might be good for one who did not expect to live very long, or one who was quite sure that he would want to use just such a poultry house, in that place as long as he lived; but in general we believe it is much better policy to put up buildings with the cheapest and lightest construction possible, and have buildings that are not unsightly and will stand the wind and weather, and such moving as may be necessary in case of a movable building. A very light and cheap building will do this.

Every dollar unnecessarily tied up in buildings is a dollar the poultryman has to work for instead of making the dollar work for him. We have seen houses that cost between $400 and $500 that were of no more use to their owner and no better for the fowls kept in them than a building we are using which represents a cash outlay of only $35 and a few days of spare time spent in building it. The owner might have made a building of the same capacity as ours, more substantial, a little better finished, and paid for all labor for $100. There is then at least $300 tied up in his building.

There are a great many poultry houses all over the country built to last a life time, or the greater part of one, and abandoned in three to ten years. Because they are "good" buildings the owner discontinuing their use lets them stand expecting to dispose of them sometime to advantage. That "sometime" rarely comes. The buildings unused and slight repairs neglected rapidly fall into decay.

The better way is to build the cheapest building that will answer your purpose and not be a disgrace to you. Then if a change becomes advisable there is little destruction of value in making it. When the writer some years ago put up one experimental house with wooden sills right on the ground, some of the poultrymen who saw it held up their hands in astonishment. It was so contrary to accepted ideas of good policy that we really felt called on to excuse it on the ground that the house was only to be located in that spot temporarily. Some months afterwards we visited one of the most successful plants in the country, a plant which had been in operation about a dozen years and was being rebuilt entire. The new buildings were substantial but cheap, and the sills rested flat on the earth. In reply to our request for the reasons for doing this the proprietor said, "We do not care to put up buildings to last a lifetime. We figure that these buildings will last ten or twelve years. We expect to know enough more about the business by that time, and to find conditions so changed and methods so much improved that we will want an entirely new plant. The cost of this is low enough so that if we tear it all down at the end of that time it will have cost us only a very reasonable amount for rent each year, and we shall feel that we can afford to tear down and build new. We expect to have to replace sills in five or six years, or once during the life of the buildings, and it will be cheaper to put in new sills once than to build a stone or brick foundation, or set the buildings on cedar posts and grade up the floors."

This was the view of an eminently successful man who was replacing his original plant after having used it a dozen years.

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## The Secretary is Alive, Anyway.

THE editor of *Commercial Poultry* is secretary of the Poultry Press Association, and in the last issue of his paper takes exception to some references to the P. P. A. not of a complimentary character which appeared in *Poultry Topics*. From his point of view the P. P. A. is far from being a moribund organization. He indicates "a three day meeting of the association, held at some central point" as a possibility of the coming summer, and expresses the hope that before that time every poultry paper in the country "will be enrolled in the membership of the association, or, if they do not see fit to join us, we hope they will put their hammers away and quit knocking."

There is just one way to stop the "knocking" of those who have not seen fit to join the association:—That is, for the members to make their practices square with their professions and the rules of the association in such a way that it will not require a magnifying glass to show the points of contact.

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## Hysterical Enthusiasm and Blissful Ignorance.

MEN who make statements that are not true are not necessarily liars. It may only be that they do not know. Men who make statements that give wrong impressions are not necessarily swindlers, or fakirs, or frauds. It may be only that they do not understand, or that their enthusiasm makes it impossible for them to either see things as they are, or say things as they see them. The double inflation of facts often leads to the making of statements that are ridiculous.

We took up the other day a copy of an exchange in which a writer, whose name begins to be quite commonly seen in a number of the minor papers, attempts to explain why some hens do not lay and others do. His article makes that portion of our editorial anatomy, which, in less callous persons than editors, is called the heart, and is said to be capable of aching, feel a bit uneasy. We feel so sorry for the poor poultry keepers who will accept his utterances as fact. He tells them that all the secret of egg production is in scientific breeding, and he dilates on the skilled specialists that have revolutionized the egg industry, and made possible the seemingly impossible 200-egg hen.

All this is bad enough, for we have no skilled specialists who have accomplished such marvels in breeding for egg production that their stock in their hands, or in anyone else's, will lay as they want it to; the egg industry has not been revolutionized, and 200-egg hens are still exceptional, and far from reliable as reproducers of their kind — and likely to remain so. But he reaches the limit in this bit of absurdity: "Great care should be exercised to keep these breeding pullets from association with any males until properly mated for results; otherwise the magnetic impression of such male will prove a detriment to the laying quality you are seeking to inbreed, and this influence of the male will exert itself, not only on the progeny of your selected mating, but will have a decided effect upon your female breeder, to the detriment of egg production."

This seems to be a case of an inflammation of ideas and an excessive discharge of words. It would be amusing if it were not that so many who suppose that what is printed must be authoritative, will believe it all, and wonder why they can never get even a glimpse in their own yards of the wonderful things they read about.

Another class of authorities on poultry matters who make no end of trouble for innocent readers is composed of those who broadcast "information" on topics of which they evidently know little or nothing. Sometimes their errors are not serious, but more often erroneous statements which alone are not of much significance have most unfortunate results in matters which they affect.

There lies before us as we write a copy of a contemporary in which some pages are devoted to answering subscribers' questions. We don't know who answers the questions — not the editor, for he is a "publisher," not a poultryman, and hardly knows a hen from a handsaw; but the way this authority disposes off hand of some of the genuinely puzzling questions is only matched by the surprising lack of knowledge he shows in some very common matters. One subscriber is told that "washing duck eggs will not injure their hatching qualities, but hens' eggs must not be washed." Another is informed that to prevent his capons growing spurs he must not allow them to reach the age when they would grow spurs. Others who are interested in fertility are blandly informed that it is dead easy to get it if the stock is healthy, and the male bird vigorous. A woman who had a mixed flock into which no new blood had been brought for four years, is told that it is inbreeding that makes her hens lay "little eggs about the size of quail eggs." A reader is informed that feathers of the wing clipped to prevent flying "will probably grow out to full length in about six weeks or two months. If late in the summer they will not reach their full length again—before molting time." Another is told that "good grit will take the place of oyster shells," etc.

So between the writers who know too much, and those who know too little, it is small wonder that many a poultryman trying to get the facts about poultry keeping straight, and to learn poultry keeping from books and papers finds his state of knowledge rather chaotic, and his rate of progress painfully slow.

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## Do You Want Prize Articles?

A LETTER from a farmer's wife in Maine says:—"I have taken FARM-POULTRY a number of years, and enjoyed it the most the year you offered prizes, and I was wishing you would do so again. Why not offer some prizes for articles on hens from farmers' wives and other women who keep many hens, and make their living that way? I think it would be a good thing, and you have so many readers among the ladies."

We have thought a good many times of offering prizes again, but with the poultry lessons, a special feature that is generally far more popular with readers than either prize articles or "write ups;" and with an abundance of matter always offering we have not felt that the case was urgent. Further, when we take up the prize feature again we want to improve on it. We have some ideas as to the method of that improvement, but are open to suggestion as to topics to be taken up. We like the one made above, and shall use it. Are there other suggestions?

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## The Southern Poultry Journal Changes Management.

WITH the retirement of editor McReynolds from the management of the *Southern Poultry Journal*, that paper becomes separated from a most unique personality. We do not know whether this also means the withdrawal of Mr. McReynolds from poultry journalism. We hope not, for with the faults which we think he would be the last to deny, Mr. McReynolds presented some very sterling qualities not quite as much in evidence in poultry journalism as we would like to see them.

Mr. S. J. Hopper, who has purchased Mr. McReynolds' interest in the paper, had been associated with him since 1894, first as poultryman and afterwards in various capacities on the paper, outlines briefly a few changes in the paper, which are likely to largely increase its prestige, and we look to see the *Southern Poultry Journal* making great strides in public favor.

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## Why Breeds Come and Go.

THE development of interest in England in the Sussex fowl, noted by Mr. Brown in the article on our title page, will doubtless suggest to some the idea often expressed—"Why more new breeds, or why attempt to rouse interest in those that are somewhat obsolete, or have been long neglected?"

To many the multiplication of varieties seems an endless evil, and to most of them their arguments against adding to the already large number of varieties of domestic fowls seem

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unanswerable. But as a matter of fact, poultrymen instead of being prodigal in the making of new varieties or exploitation of old ones are just the reverse. Compare the popular kinds and types of fowls, or all kinds and types of fowls, with possible color and other combinations, and the wonder is that we have so few that are fixed.

In the multiplicity of varieties also lies the salvation of those that are good. Again and again has it been demonstrated that the only way to maintain useful types and characters is by competition. Even with as much competition as we have it happens frequently that those interested in a breed which has attained great popularity become carcless in breeding it, and allow their stock to fall below the standard. When that happens nothing brings the breeders to a realization of the folly of relaxing their efforts to secure all round excellence so quickly as to see a rival variety gaining on their own.

Besides, there is always a class of breeders to whom the uew and rare is especially attractive. Their interest in poultry continues indefinitely, while it may pass from one novelty to another, but it is likely to lapse if nothing new is offered them.

## A New Humorist.

The *American Stock-Keeper* had its "Nutmeg," the *American Fancier* its "West Point," whom the *Reliable Poultry Journal* exposed, and its "Pilsener," who after a long sleep, is said to be about to revive; but they are all back numbers now, and the humorist of the day is our friend, John Engel, Jr., of the *Poultry News*, who stands in his own name for the wise and funny things he says. His paper is the smallest of the sixty odd, but has an unlimited chance to grow. We opine, however, that with the growth of the paper that "childlike and bland" freedom of speech now so entertaining may disappear. So we hardly know whether to wish the *Poultry News* prosperity, or that it may remain as it is.

# Still Hankers for Hamburg Lore.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—In your criticism of my letter in F.-P. of March 15th, you say: "If Mr. J. will show me that it is practical use to a farmer for me to tell him all I know about S. S. Hamburgs, I will agree that his criticism of F.-P. for not giving the farmers *practical* matter is well taken."

Now, I did not ask you to "tell me all you know." I asked you to "tell me all you *can*" (in limited space). So you proceeded to get offended at my criticism, and answered me nothing. If you had given my letter a second thought you would have seen how your answer would have been of "*practical* use" to *me*, at least. Let me explain, as you didn't take "a second thought." It is this way: You advise us to discard the mongrels. I have decided to do so. Next, what breed shall I take up? I like a spangled bird. So much for feathers. I am satisfied. I want an "egg machine." I don't want any of the Leghorns, but I want a "non-sitter." I don't want a large breed unless they can shell out the eggs; therefore I asked you to describe the S. S. H.'s and O.'s. As I said in my other letter, "I can get just as much in the local market for a small chicken as I can for a large one." "I can (not can't) sell them from 25c. to 40c. each." I *think* I have proved my case. Will you give me the informatiou? I assure you it will be of "*practical*" use to *me*.

But I reckon I had better decide upon some of the Rock family. You have not failed to tell us about *them*. And cuts galactic, I think, for beauty you could do no better than to grace your front cover with a standing cut of a male and female Hamburg. Don't continue to give one breed all the free advertising.

Will the ladies on the farm please give us their experiences with iucubators and brooders? Tell us what make, and where they placed their machines. One other thing, and I am done. How is it that we are told to follow nature's way as nearly as possible, and then that same man go and do the contrary? For instauce: They tell us the heat in the brooder should be 90° or 95° — when the hen furnishes 103° to the chicken—just as much so as she did to the egg.

Again, some advocate moisture during incubation. Where does the moisture come from when the hen is incubating, only as the atmosphere is charged or not charged with moisture? There are a great many things for an amateur to learn, but how can he learn them "except some man should guide him?" And, by the way, the amateur is not the only one who "rushes in where angels fear to tread." For instance, where did that moisture theory come from, anyway? S. C. J.

If Mr. J. will look over that first letter of his again, in the light of the way it looks to someone else in cold type, perhaps the situation will look a little different to him.

This was not (on its face) a case of a farmer coming to a specialist for information—not at all. The request for information was merely incidental to a statement of the reasons which led him to conclude that the paper was misnamed, and "you don't know anything about farm poultry, anyway."

Now such blunt criticisms do not offend me in the least, but when the man who makes a criticism of that kind follows it with a request for information which shows that he does not know enough about poultry to know what breeds are suited for the farm, and follows that up with other statements and questions which show a lack of knowledge of poultry matters — such lack as long ago ceased to be common, I feel that a reply to his questions, with no reference to his position, is not appropriate. He needs to be jarred and woke up, and brought to see that he does not yet know what information will be of "practical" use to him.

Mr. J.'s distinction between "can" and "know" is not pertinent, because I "can" if so disposed, and if there were really occasion for it, tell him all I know about Hamburgs.

He repeats in more detail in this last letter the specifications of the kind of hen he *wants*. The kind of hen he wants is not the kind he ought to have if he wants to do as well as possible with farm poultry. A farmer who depends on the market end of poultry culture for his receipts needs a general purpose fowl. In fowls of this class he can get both egg production and marketable size and quality. In some sections of this country there are poultry farms—egg farms—that use Leghorns exclusively, but I have not yet found one of these that does not depend largely on the sale of exhibition stock and stock for breeding, and eggs for hatching, and some of the wild tales circulated about the enormous egg production on some of these farms were put out to influence that line of sales. Such advertising is perfectly legitimate when the reports are correct, but not when they are false or misleading, as they were in the particular instance of which such a sensation was made in poultry and agricultural papers a few years ago.

If Mr. J. can only get from 25 to 40 cents for a fowl or chicken in his local market, the price varying, I suppose, with the season, since he says size makes no difference whatever, there would not appear to be any incentive to make a specialty of poultry for the local market. If he wants to ship poultry he must have good sized poultry to ship, or it will not be worth while to ship at all.

Now, before I give Mr. J. any more specific information about Hamburgs than I have given negatively above, I want a little further information about himself suggested by some things in this last letter which seem to a journalistic perception to indicate that things concerning him are not what they seem. As the case stands with this last letter, Mr. J. will have to bring good witnesses to convince me that his first letter was not designed to draw out references to a breed in which he is interested. If he knows so little of Hamburgs that he comes to an editor who he has decided knows nothing about farm poultry for information about their value to farmers, how does it happen that he is so interested in them that he resents the "free advertising" given some other breeds, and is quite eager to see his possible (?) favorites permanently advertised on our front cover?

His position as emphasized by this last letter presents the regular features of cases where people seek by indirect means to get publicity for themselves or for something in which they are interested. If my suspicion that he is or has been interested in Hamburgs is wrong, he can easily prove it, and I will be more than glad to publish his proof as soon as satisfied of its correctness. If he does not furnish such proof I'll probably take the trouble to find out all I can about him, and publish as much as may seem an appropriate sequel to this correspondence.


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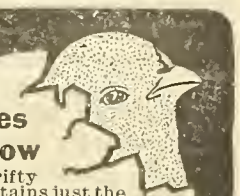

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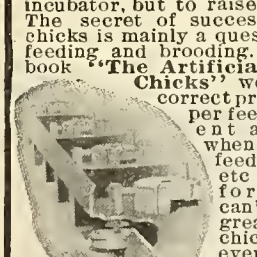

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# A Successful Poultry House.

### Glass vs. Muslin.

ONE of the most important points in poultry keeping is to furnish proper quarters for the fowls to live in, or in other words the right kind of a house. There are houses and houses, some good, some bad, some that will keep fowls fairly well, and many that are simply death traps. Thousands of hens are kept in houses that are not suited to the purpose. Good houses mean success; poor houses mean failure. By good houses I do not mean elaborate, wonderfully built affairs that cost a small fortune to build; and by poor houses I do not mean small or roughly built ones—and in a great many cases the house that looks the poorest is really the most suited to the purpose for which it is built.

Long and loud is the discussion of which is the best—the costly, tightly built, warm building, or the loosely built cold house full of cracks, and as cold as out of doors—and right here I may say that for complete success one must not go to either extreme. The closed front or solid house, and the open front scratching shed plans both have their supporters, and both will answer fairly well if rightly made and used, but I think it is the tendency to rather overdo the open front plan.

The great scourges of poultry in the late fall and early winter are colds, catarrh, and roup. These three all spring from a single source, and that is improper ventilation and bad air. Depend upon it, where fowls have these diseases the housing is at fault—either too much or too little fresh air in the roosting quarters—and too little is far worse than too much.

Now what kind of a house shall we build in order to keep the fowls free from roup? A house full of cracks will not do as a rule, for wind blowing through a crack or knot hole will give a fowl roup in short order. Such a house can be fixed, though, so it will do very well by putting muslin or burlap curtains around the roosts. Enclose the roosts with curtains so no wind can strike the birds when on the roost at night, and they can be kept in good health even in a house that is full of cracks and knot holes. As a rule roup attacks the flock that is kept in close, warm quarters. Why is it? Poor ventilation and bad air. Enter a tightly built and closed house on a cold winter morning, and notice the state of the inside air, damp, cold and foul smelling. Ventilators hardly ever serve the purpose for which they were intended, as they create drafts, and let out the warm air. In order to ventilate a hen house with so-called ventilators, it is necessary to have a draft of air passing through it. Drafts and rapid circulation of air are to be avoided. The air can be changed without drafts.

Anything worth doing at all is worth doing well, and in building a poultry house it is the cheapest in the end to do it right, even if it does cost more to start with. Build your poultry house so that it will last as long as you live; make it a permanent one; do not put up a light, weak affair, but spend a little more money, and make a good house to start with. I want to give a few pointers on what kind of a house to build. I have had some experience in this line. I use different kinds of houses for fowls, from a well built hen house to a leanto built on the end of a shed, and even use an unoccupied horse stable. Five years ago I built a house fifty by twelve feet, heavy matched siding, lined with heavy felt, a matched floor and roof, one twelve seven by nine light window in each pen, five in the house. This house was tight, and no wind blew through it, but it did not work well. The fowls never did well—they were subject to colds and catarrh—never had any roup; they did not keep in good condition, or lay well. In cold weather the walls would get frosty, and great care was needed to keep the house from getting damp. Litter on the floor would get heavy and wet. I let the windows down from the top, and opened the doors, and in this way could keep it fairly dry, but it was difficult to do so.

On cold days in the winter when the sun shone the house would get warm, very warm, and as soon as the sun went down away went the heat, and when morning came the air in the house was heavy, damp, and bad; it seemed colder inside than outside. That is the way with all houses that have glass windows—heat up in the day time when the sun shines, and get as cold as outside as soon as the sun goes down—and the hens are subjected to extremes of heat and cold, have colds and roup, and are unprofitable.

I fixed this house so it works perfectly, and the birds keep healthy in it; in fact, I can take birds that are sick with colds, put them in this house, and they will get well; that is quite a claim. How did I do it? I ceiled the house with matched inch lumber; felt under it; four inch air space between ceiling inside and siding outside; double doors with air space between them; in fact, this house is air tight; stand it on end and it would make a good silo. I took out the glass windows and laid them away—have no use for them in this house. In each pen I left an opening two feet six inches wide, and four feet six inches long, which goes to within six inches of the top of the house inside; into this opening or window I fitted a frame hung on hinges so it swings inside, and covered it with muslin. This does the trick. Never a bit of frost in this house, no matter how cold or how many birds there are in it; always as dry as dust, air always clear, fresh and good, unless the weather is warm. When it is warm outside, the house seems a bit close in the morning when opened.

If it is not stormy or very windy and cold, I always open all the curtains the first thing in the morning, and keep them open all day unless it is very cold—then I close them in the middle of the afternoon. There are some days when the curtains are not opened at all. The birds are fed in the litter morning and noon, with the mash at night; this keeps them at work in the open air all day. If the sun shines they have the full benefit of it, as the windows are up high enough so that the sunlight goes clear to the back side of the house, and there is not a square foot of floor space but what gets a sun bath some time during the day.

The birds live in the open air all day; the sun shines in,—they like it; they will lie stretched out sunning themselves even on the coldest days; the house does not get hot during the day, and at night the hens have not got to be subjected to a temperature anywhere from fifty to seventy degrees lower than they enjoyed during the sunniest part of the day. The day and night temperatures are kept more nearly equal.

Now, friends, you who have never tried curtains, please give this plan a trial. You will be pleased and surprised. I am not advocating an airy, single walled, open front scratching shed at all. I do not want that kind in this climate, but I say, make your house airtight as far as the walls and doors are concerned, and use no glass, but the muslin curtain instead, and you will have a good house. Just try it once and be convinced.

Greenville, N. Y. HENRY R. INGALLS.


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Send for Samples and Booklet P.


# Thinks Curtain Front "Best Yet."

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—In regard to article by E. L. C. Morse, I will try and give my experience.

Our lowest temperature was about 5° below zero, but averaged about 15° to 20° above zero at night during our cold spell. Our winter has been rather mild, as a rule. I keep B. P. Rocks.

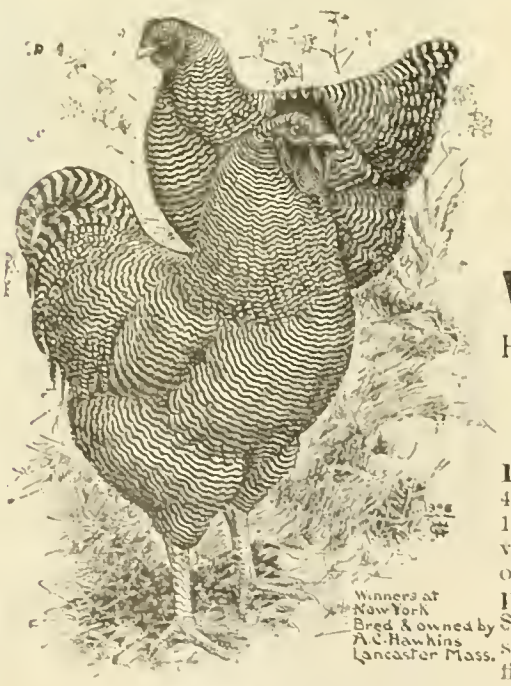
My house is 20 ft. long, 10 ft. wide, 7 ft. high in front, 4 ft. high in rear, boarded on back and both ends, also roof, and covered with "Ruberoid." The front has 2 x 3 inch uprights, placed 3 ft. apart, and on these uprights I tack cotton cloth at 9c. per yard.

I have one door of same material, and two windows about 25 x 30 inches high. Doors and windows are open at all times, except nights. My roosting boards or droppings boards are about two feet from ground, this giving all floor space for scratching purpose. I have never used artificial heat in any of my houses.

I did not have curtain in front of roosts, but think it would be a good plan for use when weather is below zero. I did not find any frozen combs during winter.

I have used quite a number of different kinds of houses, and this is the best yet. Shall build more curtain front houses this summer. My pullets put in curtain front house commenced to lay Sept. 8th, '05, and laid all winter, and laid well, although I had 125 hens in one house 20 x 10 ft.

C. F. K.

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**$5 PER SITTING**, from females whose mothers are in above yards.

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# LESSONS IN POULTRY KEEPING
## Second Series.

LESSON VI.

## Some Typical Ventures in Poultry Keeping.

(Continued from page 191, April 1st F.-P.)

A SCHOOL boy became interested in poultry, bred and studied a popular variety, and before he was out of his teens was competing successfully with veteran fanciers. He was educated for a profession, but his health being poor after having embarked in his profession, he found the confinement too much, and engaged temporarily as manager of a poultry plant. The position proving congenial and profitable, he continued in it. Whether he is as well off financially as he might have been had he continued in the line of work first chosen, I cannot say, but he earns a very fair salary now in a position which still leaves him a little time for judging shows, contributing to the poultry press, and mating fowls for others.

A lady who had for years taught school, found after her marriage that housework was far from congenial. After many consultations with the gentleman most interested, she arranged to hire her household work done and give her own attention, except for the cares devolving upon the wife and mother, to poultry, of which she was very fond. Her poultry business grew and flourished until the problem became how to keep it from intruding upon other obligations, and at last was given up solely because it was found impossible to make a satisfactory adjustment of business, family, and social cares.

Another school teacher whose health had been impaired by years of hard work to such an extent that she had to give up teaching, began to interest herself in poultry. She made her home with a brother whose business was in one of the large cities, and residence on a farm near a suburban town. Beginning with a few dozen fowls, she increased in a few years to several hundred, the receipts each year netting her a substantial amount, until a change of residence for her brother's family was necessary to give the children the educational advantages desired, since when she has had to content herself with a few pens of fowls on a city lot.

I know a young man whom I first met as an exhibitor at numerous New England shows some seven or eight years ago. I don't know whether this young man would make a financial success of poultry keeping—make it pay — either for himself or anyone else. It has happened that he has more than once been selected by men with ample funds to take charge of poultry ventures of the kind that have never yet paid, and few men who have made poultry pay can command a better salary or show net earnings in a year larger than his salary. The situation in regard to such places as he has filled is peculiar. There will probably always be a demand for men to run poultry farms on big plans for men who will be convinced that their plans are not practicable only when it is made clear that they have not accomplished what they expected to, and they see no prospect of doing better. In my mind this problem of the man of ability, well paid for his efforts to make a success, in a sense parallels many cases we find in manufacturing and commercial enterprises — men who never really succeed in what they undertake, but who are always ready for new effort, and always find fresh opportunities opening up to them.

These opportunities must be reckoned among the possible results of one's interest in poultry as it develops.

There are also other ways in which opportunities may come to successful, or even to capable but not brilliantly successful poultrymen.

Some years ago a marketman, buying and selling poultry, became interested in the production of poultry. He began growing poultry and ducks on a very small farm, not much larger than a good sized village lot. His successes here led him to purchase a farm, and begin to build up a business on a large scale. He had his ups and downs, his business grew, but he had a heavy load to carry. Sometimes he felt like giving up — again, things looked brighter and encouraged him to keep on. The farm paid, but did not pay enough — he was not making as much at poultry keeping as he could make at something else. Then his services were wanted by a manufacturing concern for a position calling for a knowledge of the poultry business and a wide acquaintance with poultrymen. In this new line he rose rapidly. His ability and character attracted attention and brought him an offer of a position of great responsibility with commensurate emoluments.

A young man just out of college was ordered by his physician to get into some outdoor occupation for a few years. He had been interested in poultry as a boy, and concluded to go into the poultry business long enough to make a fortune and retire. In due course of time he discovered that the possibilities of wealth in poultry culture were much overrated, and that educational qualifications representing expenditures which would make a neat little capital were not at all essential in the routine work of the poultry yard. He decided that he would make more by taking up a line of work more in keeping with his educational training, and began to arrange his affairs accordingly. Circumstances diverted him from the original plan and gave him a connection with a poultry paper, starting him in a line of work which he found very congenial and reasonably remunerative.

A farmer's boy interested himself in poultry, earned a considerable part of the money to defray his expenses at college by keeping poultry, and, having graduated from college, continued poultry keeping as a means of earning the wherewithal to pay for a professional education. Shortly after he had returned to the farm he was offered the position of manager of a large poultry plant. After a few years spent here he got into poultry journalism, and is now editor of one of the papers ranked among the best. Even before his college days his contributions on poultry topics were read with interest and profit by many who might have skipped them had they known how few years the writer numbered. As another juvenile expert once remarked to a veteran whom he had bested in a discussion who tried to overawe him with years and "experience," "Some people get a great deal more experience in a few years than others do in a lifetime."

Two physicians in the same city became interested in fancy poultry. Each had a good practice. Both took up poultry for recreation. One has continued to keep a few fine fowls, getting much satisfaction and a little profit from them, but never allowing them to interfere in any way with his professional duties. I doubt whether as much as one per cent of his patients know that he has any interest in poultry. The other developed "hen fever" in a virulent form. He crowded his premises with fowls of different varieties, making all sorts of queer coops and houses for them. He neglected his practice. Patients who came to the office at his residence frequently had to wait while he attended to the poultry. Some complained that he came to them from the poultry yard with odors, feathers, or other evidence of his having been in that locality still about his person. This may have been an exaggeration. It is certain, though, that he gave many patients the impression of being more interested in his fowls than in their ailments. This was a fatal error. The ailing man or woman is of all persons most resentful of any lack of concern for their welfare — especially in one to whom they come for healing. His practice began to fall off. As his income dwindled, instead of taking steps to reestablish


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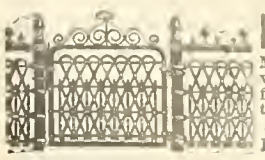

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Mrs. LeRoy England, Rising Sun, Md., raised 140 out of 150 chicks in a Shaub Improved Brooder. The Shaub Brooder will rear 95 per cent of your chicks successfully and give you perfect satisfaction. Write for catalog and prices.

M. O. SHERER, M'F'G.
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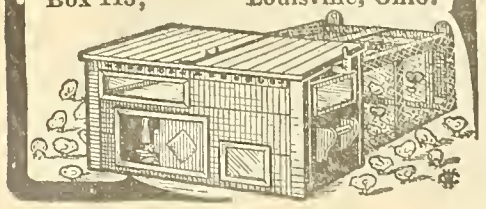


himself in his profession, he began to think of his poultry as a possible source of income. The last I knew of him he was still struggling to make poultry pay, and of his once fine practice little was left.

A master mechanic in a New England city has been identified with a certain breed of fowls for, I think, nearly forty years. He breeds a hundred or two every year, and makes two or three hundred dollars on them, without letting his poultry interests interfere with his regular business. He visits a few of the best shows every season for a day or for several days, as business cares permit. He meets a number of men interested in his fancy, competes with them in the shows, and enjoys their company. His sales of eggs and stock keeps him in correspondence with people all over the country. His poultry is a profitable and pleasant diversion.

A city newspaper man interested in poultry started a poultry farm in a small way, and, quite naturally, as he learned more and more of poultry culture began to disseminate his knowledge through such channels as were available. In one of these channels he found an opportunity for a special engagement out of which grew one of the leading poultry journals of the period. His connection with this and subsequently with other poultry journals, and work as a poultry lecturer have been combined with poultry keeping with results as to income which are apparently good enough to keep him from returning to regular newspaper work.

A printer, a young man whose health was far from robust, had to leave the office in the city and return to the farm. There the care of poultry was assigned him as "light work," most suitable for one in his condition. He became interested enough to leave the farm and go to work for one of the leading poultrymen. Continuing with him for several years he became proficient both as a poultryman and a fancier, and embarked in the business for himself. He soon made a reputation as a breeder. It occurred to him that an article he was making for use in his own yards would sell well to poultrymen generally. He began to advertise it, and soon his trade in it called for the erection of a factory. In a few years more he had a large and profitable business in the manufacture and sale of an article of a kind used in every poultry yard.

A mechanic, who was probably born a fancier, has but a small back yard in which to keep fowls. He can keep but a very few, and can raise chickens only with such difficulty that he prefers not to try to grow them at all. His method of handling poultry is rather unique. When he sees an opportunity to buy a small lot of nice fowls cheap, from someone who is going out of them, he buys. These fowls he keeps until a customer comes along who will pay a good price for them. Then he sells, and his yard is empty until another opportunity to buy low occurs. He has told me that he frequently has three or four different kinds of fowls in a year, though no two kinds at the same time, and that he makes much more in this way than he could by breeding or keeping one lot of fowls permanently in his narrow premises.

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I could go on indefinitely, multiplying illustrations of what people have done and are doing with poultry. The most common type—the farm poultry keeper—has hardly been mentioned. The illustrations given nearly all refer to specialists of various kinds and grades—to people who go into poultry keeping. On the farms generally, poultry is kept as a matter of course, but as we consider the possible results from poultry in the succeeding section there will be occasion to say more of farm conditions and possibilities.

## SECTION III.

### Branches of Poultry Culture and Classes of Poultry Keepers Considered in Their Relation to Prospective Poultry Keepers' Expectations of Success.

THAT is a longer title than I am in the habit of making, but nothing shorter seemed to answer the purpose. I want to tell the reader—and particularly the reader interested in the possibilities of poultry culture for pleasure and profit, or for that combination of pleasure and profit which the great majority are seeking, what poultry culture offers him, the conditions which it imposes, and the limits of different branches and limitations of various individuals.

Poultrymen have to deal with four principal classes of domestic fowls, chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese. The first class mentioned are of many times more commercial importance than the other three combined.

### What Poultry Culture Offers the Farmer.

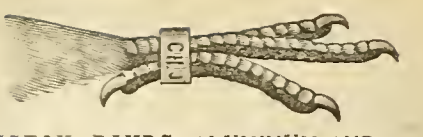
The great bulk of our poultry products comes from farms where they are produced under conditions which make the receipts for them practically all profit. This being the case it is not often that an exclusive poultry business can be conducted profitably in any section where the farms produce more eggs and poultry than will supply the local markets.

And in these sections where exclusive poultry farms are rarely successful, it is not generally advisable for farmers to go into market poultry culture on a scale that requires them to give any considerable part of their time to poultry, or that makes poultry culture more than a minor feature of their farm work. But between the conditions in which poultry is usually kept on a farm and the limits I have indicated, there is a difference which leaves room for considerable enlargement of farm flocks and improvement of farm methods, and a considerable increase of receipts, and consequently of profits, from poultry without its encroaching on either time or land which might more profitably be devoted to other uses. On most farms the best policy to pursue in developing the poultry interests of the farm is simply to make the most of farm advantages by farm methods. The best way to go about this is indicated in the stories of the several farmers who developed as poultrymen. It is a mistake for a farmer, or any one else whose interest in poultry is just beginning, to undertake to plan for a poultry business on an extensive scale. The wise way is to extend and increase operations year by year, little by little, as results and experience indicate the most profitable lines to follow.

Ordinary poultry keeping on the farm includes, almost universally, the maintenance of a flock of laying hens, varying in numbers from a few dozen to several hundred, and the rearing each season of as many chickens as can be conveniently taken care of. On most farms no special attention is given to the production of eggs and poultry for the seasons of scarcity and periods of high prices.

The profits from the poultry on such a farm may, in nearly every instance, be much increased by keeping better stock, by more careful selection of breeding stock, by disposing of poultry either before or after the seasons when most farmers are in the habit of disposing of their surplus, and in a general way by taking precautions to avoid the losses which often greatly reduce the stocks of fowls and flocks of chickens. Along these lines of saving and judicious handling there are good opportunities for greater profits with little additional expense—sometimes with no increase of cost whatever.

Beyond this, the farmer may go into any of the special branches of poultry culture as far as circumstances, inclination, and experience take him. He as well as another may be a fancier, breeder, and exhibitor of fine fowls. His opportunities for producing them are second to none, and as they are sold principally through mail orders, location cuts very little figure in that line of the business. He may grow broilers, or raise winter chickens for roasters, if his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From My WONDER STRAIN Have been PRIZE WINNERS At the Largest Shows for years.

A few good breeding trios to spare. Two hens and cock'l, or pullets and cock'ls $7 and $10: Pens, $12 and $15.

**EGGS,** from CHOICE MATINGS, $3; two sits. $5.

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**Valuable Information,**

If you want large, beautiful brown eggs, or hardy vigorous stock bred both for **business** and to **please** the eye; or if you want valuable information as to when, how and where to buy the best, write at once to the originator of the most prolific laying brown egg strain in the world.

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At Exeter show, with 32 Reds in line, I won 1st and 2d cockerel; 1st, 2d, 3d pullet; 1st pen; best shape male and female; no old birds shown. W. P. Rocks, 40 birds competing, I won 1st cock; 1st, 2d pullet; 3d pen; also winner at Manchester and other shows. Eggs from yards containing the above birds, with others their equal, $2 per 15; $5 per 45. Other yards very vigorous, healthy stock, $1 per 13; $6 per 100. A good per cent of fertility guaranteed. Young chicks for sale. All letters cheerfully answered.

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**RHODE ISLAND REDS,**

**Single and Rose Comb**

Have won at Boston, N. H. state, Keene, Milford and Rochester, N. H., shows, 58 prizes and 5 silver cups. We have won the cup for best Rose Comb cock, cockerel, hen and pullet, at three consecutive shows, having never been defeated. Our birds are large, vigorous, and first class layers of brown eggs.

COCKERELS $3 TO $10.
EGGS $2 per 15.

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location favors, and other demands on his time permit. He may also combine, as only those located on farms can, the growing of the several kinds of domestic fowls, and keep in addition to his chickens, flocks of turkeys, ducks, and geese.

The farmer who becomes interested in poultry will see possibilities of profit in all these lines. If he develops in any direction slowly he avoids making serious and expensive mistakes. People often write me for instruction as to the best way to begin, to avoid mistakes, saying:—"I have only a small capital, and I must start right. I cannot afford to make any mistakes."

It is not possible to altogether avoid mistakes, but there is one sure way of avoiding bad mistakes, and expensive mistakes, and that way is well stated in the old maxim, "haste slowly." If one observes that rule he finds his knowledge of poultry and his capacity and skill in managing it growing as his stock increases, and though his mistakes may temporarily hinder him at times they are not likely to cause his failure.

### What Poultry Culture Offers Those in Other Occupations.

It may safely be put down as a general rule that a person who has a business or occupation in which he is making a living ought not to change abruptly to a line of which he knows nothing, and in which his prospects are uncertain. Yet I suppose that at least three-fifths of those who come or write to me to ask how they can get started in poultry keeping belong to this class. They are for the most part persons who are dissatisfied with their present occupation, and chafing under its unpleasant features. Their interest in poultry commonly springs from impressions of it derived from hearsay or from occasional extravagant references to it in newspapers. Almost invariably they regard it as a business singularly free from drawbacks and holding possibilities of big incomes made by the hens, while the keeper takes it easy. They also believe that a poultry business large enough to give them a living income can be built up in a few months on a capital that would be too small to be of any use in most lines of business. This belief is so diligently fostered by the poultry press, by poultry writers in agricultural papers, and by those interested in the sale of equipments and supplies for poultrymen that it becomes a very hard matter to convince a man once imbued with it that it is wrong.

Unless one is so situated that he or some member of his family equally interested in poultry can give the flock all necessary attention, and can both increase the flock, and constantly increase the time given it as the growth of the flock calls for more and more of the keeper's time it is quite useless to make a start with a small flock with the expectation of gradually developing. To do so is like planting a tree in a space which will be ample for only a few years. When the tree outgrows the space it is an incumbrance. And that is very apt to be the case with a poultry business started under conditions which limit its development long before it has reached the point where the proprietor is justified in making it of first importance.

Poultry culture has no encouraging offers to make the man already established in something else, doing reasonably well in it, and not under necessity of making some change. In almost every case where people quit other employment to engage in and learn poultry keeping they soon find that they have made a mistake. It might not be so, if they were willing to learn the poultry business before going into it, but nearly all of them are unwilling to take a thorough training. Almost as often as I suggest this course to an inquirer or correspondent the reply is:—"I don't want to do that. I learned my present business that way years ago. I am too old to do it that way. I can't afford to take the time. Can't I just begin and learn poultry keeping by keeping poultry? Doesn't my training in the other line count for anything in this?"

The reply is:—One can learn poultry keeping by engaging in it on his own account, and paying for all his experience as he goes, but it is the most expensive way to learn, and also the most discouraging, and where one persists and makes a success scores give up either from discouragement or lack of funds. Even with plenty of capital it usually takes three or four years to get a poultry plant started this way in running order and netting anything above expenses. A man who knows the business may begin with only a few hundred dollars, a good reputation, and good credit, and by hard work and the most rigid economy, both on the plant and in the household, may get along and ahead, but it is not an easy road to affluence.

### What Poultry Keeping Offers Those For Whom a Change of Occupation is Desirable.

To a great many people engaged in occupations injurious to their health, or utterly distasteful to them, or in which compensation is small, and chances of advancement smaller, poultry culture seems to offer a way of bettering themselves. Yet I have found comparatively few, even of these, who were willing to work themselves into the business in ways that gave reasonable assurance of their being able to continue in it permanently. The bane of the poultry business seems to be the desire of everyone starting in it to "boss," to be his own boss if possible, if not to secure a position as manager and "boss" for someone else.

There are many poultrymen in the business, making livings of all grades, from a bare subsistence to comfortable independence and a bank balance that shows a gratifying increase nearly every year, who got into it from one of the classes we are now considering; but so far as I have known them they have worked into poultry culture gradually. Either they went to work for poultrymen and learned the business thoroughly, or they found it possible to build up their stock of poultry in the days and hours which had they had only their other occupation would have been idle. In a great many instances, too, the help of one or more of the other members of the family has been an important factor. Perhaps the most common case is where a wife equally interested with her husband looks after the poultry when he is unable to do so. Occasionally — perhaps I should say often — the wife is the better poultry keeper, and better manager of the two, though rather averse to being known to the world as the head of the concern. In most instances where women successfully carry on a poultry business in their own name the male members of the family give such assistance as they can, though occasionally a woman is left entirely dependent upon her own efforts and such help as she may hire.

In general it may be said that to make a satisfactory exchange from some other line into poultry keeping requires exceptional conditions. Many who would like to do so cannot, and some who would be better for the change could it be effected find it impossible. It should be said also with reference to poultry culture as a business for those not in robust health that their adaptability to it will depend more on whether they can stand steady work and exposure than upon ability to do hard work. A poultry keeper must be about in all weathers. He may arrange his plant to make his labor as light as possible, and to have everything adapted to the comfort of fowls and chicks; but still occasions will arise when in heat, or cold, wind, rain, or snow he must get about and look after his stock, and if he cannot stand such exposure, and cannot occasionally work long hours he had better not go deeply into poultry keeping. In some diseases long hours and exposure are not injurious, provided there is not too much overtime, and one takes proper care of himself after exposure, and in such cases poultry keeping may be unexcelled as a health restorer. The great thing is to keep the business within the limits which will not make it too great a burden.

### What Poultry Keeping Offers Those With Money to Invest or Land to Occupy.

Under this heading we consider poultry culture as an investment for men who do not intend to give their poultry plants their personal supervision, or who plan to hire an expert to run the business until under his instructions they become qualified to manage it for themselves.

A great many people every year contemplate poultry culture seriously from this point of view. Men with money to invest, having heard reports of large profits from poultry, imagine that by investing money in a poultry farm they can have their money pay them ten or twelve


# EGGS for HATCHING

## BRIGHT'S Barred Plymouth Rocks Brown Leghorns

Repeatedly winners at America's Greatest Shows, New York, Boston, Chicago, Pan-American and St. Louis Expositions.

• SEND FOR A LIST OF WINNINGS AND MATINGS.

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# MY FIRST HEN AT BOSTON SHOW

Was called one of the best ever shown at Boston; my

# WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Are as good as money could buy, and since having taken them up have improved my whole flock more than 50 per cent. Have some grand matings in these.

EGGS $3.00 sitting; two sittings $5.00; $15.00 in hundred lots. Special pen mating $5 sitting straight. Incubator Eggs $6 per hundred. STOCK FOR SALE.

My Boston 1906 show winnings tells the story. I won 1st and 4th hen (winning over New York winner); 6th pullet; 6th cock; N. E. P. R. club special best shaped male; American Silver Cup, best display. My

## Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

Same fine quality, and have some very strong pens made up. Eggs same price as Rocks; stock all sold long ago. Send for catalogue.

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Perpetual Hen Co., Gentlemen: — As a Light Brahma breeder exclusively, I have, during the last six years, been trying to hatch eggs from this breed of poultry. During this time I have tried at least six different kinds of incubators, always with the same result; about 5 per cent hatch and 85 per cent dead in shell, while from the eggs under a hen I could hatch about 85 per cent strong chicks. I have been told many times that the incubator was never made nor ever would be that would hatch Light Brahma eggs successfully. However, I am now using the "Natural Incubator," and I feel proud that at last I can say that Light Brahma eggs can be hatched successfully. I had a hatch come off on Feb. 17th, of 93 per cent, which I think is something very much out of the ordinary, considering the time of year. There was not more than two hours between the pipping and chick being hatched, and they are all strong and lively—not a cripple nor a sign of one in the whole bunch. I feel more than glad to know that I can now hatch my favorite breed of eggs at any and all times.

Truly yours, HOLDEN RIGBY.

The following letter from H. L. & C. S. Nason, the well known poultrymen, who want the best of everything and who are competent to judge of what is best in incubators, shows what the Natural does in competition with other machines.

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Cloverdale Poultry Farm, H. L. & C. S. NASON.

## The STORM KING BROODER

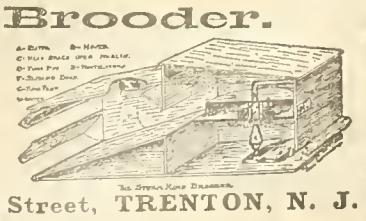
Recognizes the same necessary principle as the Incubator. Pure air and plenty of it, naturally moistened, no overheating, no chilling, no crowding. All the warmth and comfort that chicks get from the hen. That's the Storm King Brooder.

## Make Your Own Brooder.

And use the famous Storm King fixtures which we sell you. Blue print plans and full directions furnished.

SPECIAL PRICES.

Having placed large contracts for materials for Incubators and Brooders, we are enabled to make a considerable reduction in the selling prices, and our customers are to have the benefit of our saving. Write for prices.



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Breeds America's Best
PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
BARRED, WHITE and BUFF.
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SILVER, WHITE and BUFF.
Winners at New York, Boston, World's Fair, and America's greatest shows for 20 years.
2000 CHOICE BIRDS FOR SALE.
EGGS From prize matings, 1 sitting $5; 2 sittings $8; 3 sittings $10; 5 sittings $15; $20 per 100. Catalogue of America's Best free.
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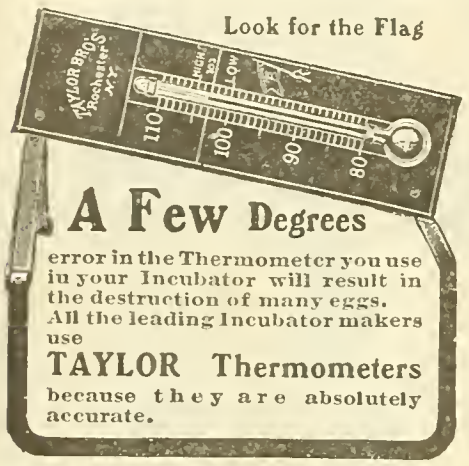

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error in the Thermometer you use in your Incubator will result in the destruction of many eggs.
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Utility Stock.
Light Brahmas,
White and Barred Rocks,
Embden Geese.
We breed for utility first, but give due attention to fancy points. At Boston show, 1906, won on White Rocks (novice class) 1 ck; 2, 3 hen; 5 pul; on Embden Geese 1, 2, 3 gander; 1, 2, 3 goose.
Brahma and Rock Eggs $2 per sitting; $6 per 100. Goose eggs $6 per doz.
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Preeminently the utility birds of the 20th century. Hardy, prolific, farm bred birds from the original Tripp-Macomber stock. Greatest layers on earth. For birds (moderate prices) or EGGS TO HATCH, at 8c. each, write
WALTER SHERMAN,
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I have also eggs from pure bred Light Brahmas, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, and Leghorns, as above.

Largest Utility Poultry Plant in America
*Eggs for hatching.* *Free booklet.*
S. C. White Leghorns
White Wyandottes
Barred Plymouth Rocks
WOODLANDS FARM
IONA, NEW JERSEY

per cent, or even more. Men with unproductive land which they are not able or qualified to handle profitably often think that by forming some sort of partnership arrangement with a poultry farmer they can get an income from the land.

All these schemes presuppose a profit on poultry large enough to yield the owner of the land, or the plant, better returns than he would be likely to get on any other investment of his money, or use of his land. As far as I am able to learn, no arrangement of this kind has ever been satisfactory — no investment in a poultry plant managed by another for a man who knew nothing of the business, has ever been profitable, and no poultry plant established on a large scale, as an Investment, has ever been run at a profit. There may be instances which constitute exceptions to these statements, but I do not know of them. I do know of large plants started on a large scale, which those interested in them claim are paying, but I know of no such farm in which the statements that have been given out as proof establish the claims made. I do not know of a single large poultry plant in profitable operation except such as have been built up gradually from small beginnings by men who were trained poultrymen, most of them acquiring their training on their own plants, and conducting them for some years at first on a very small scale.

The great obstacle to the development of plants of this character is the difficulty of securing competent managers. As indicated in one of the sketches of successful poultrymen in the preceding section of this chapter, men who have the executive and commercial ability required for the successful management of large poultry plants can usually get larger returns at something else. Men who are equal only to the management of a "one man plant" almost always prefer to work for themselves, or to take charge of plants on which they are not expected to do the impossible.

It may be that the time will come when poultry plants will be satisfactory as an investment, and when men with unoccupied land can hire it advantageously to poultrymen. It may be that in the many failures of attempts to do these things we are gradually working out methods, training men, and approaching conditions which will make these things possible, but as I see the facts today I could not offer any great encouragement to those who looked to poultry culture as an investment for their funds, or a use of their land, unless they were competent themselves to manage the venture.

## What Poultry Keeping Offers in Salaried Positions and Wages.

The best paid salaried poultrymen are fanciers of much more than common ability as breeders and exhibitors. They are few in number, and, as I can place them now in my mind, are all employed by well to do fanciers who cannot personally manage their plants and attend to their exhibits. By that I mean *cannot for any reason*, including more important demands as well as inability. Not a few men of means in the fancy are men whose judgment and skill, while not perhaps equal to that of those who devote all their attention to poultry, are still of first rate quality. In fact it seems to be impossible for the first rate men in salaried positions to be satisfied in the employ of men who are not keen fanciers. In these positions men command salaries from about $1,000 a year to $1,500 year, with possibly one or two going above the latter figure. In most cases men in these positions can earn something extra as judges or in other ways in line with their opportunities.

There is a considerable demand for managers of market poultry plants, generally at a much lower range of salaries. The equivalent of $100 per month is about as high as these salaries go. In a few instances higher salaries have been paid, but such engagements have rarely continued beyond the limit of the original contract. The average amount paid a man able to handle a poultry plant of one or two man capacity is about $75 per month. Good men in subordinate positions get $40 to $50 per month.

The poultryman's opportunities, however, are not limited to employment on poultry farms. There is an ever increasing demand for men having a practical knowledge of poultry culture, for places in all lines of business dealing with poultrymen, and a good many men who have not been able to make money with poultry in the ways they had originally planned, are finding their acquirements useful in these collateral lines. Not only so, but to many who have made a good deal of a success in poultry culture, these lines offer more profitable openings.

Hence, while the wages paid the poultryman at the start are not especially attractive, there are in poultry culture such opportunities for advancement to responsible and lucrative positions as open in every line to those who are competent, reliable, and industrious.

## What Poultry Keeping Offers Those Who Turn to It for Recreation.

American poultry fanciers and breeders, as a class, try to combine pleasure and profit in poultry culture, but we will consider here the pleasurable aspects of poultry keeping only, passing the connection with profit with the remark that those who went into the poultry fancy for pleasure have again and again found it at some time their chief or sole reliance as a means of livelihood, and been able to make a very good living at it.

The simplest pleasure poultry keeping affords is found in the production of eggs and poultry for the family table. The desire to have poultry grown on the premises, and known to be well fed and fresh when used for the table, and to have strictly fresh eggs as wanted, seems to be responsible for most beginnings in poultry keeping in town and cities. The pleasure this affords usually bears a direct relation to the results obtained. Very often it leads directly to the higher forms of pleasurable poultry culture. Of these we may consider here the few principal ones.

There is first of all the pleasure derived from the possession of fine fowls. From this there comes naturally the desire to produce fine fowls, and a keener pleasure in the sense of skill which comes with successful accomplishment in this direction. Many are satisfied to stop here. To others possession and skill suggest competition, and their keenest pleasure is derived from successes in the exhibition room, which give them reputation varying from local to world wide according to the sphere in which they compete and the frequency of their successes.

To achieve these successes someone has to exercise rare artistic and creative skill and judgment, and I think it may be said that our poultry fanciers today quite outclass breeders in all other lines of live stock in knowledge of the principles of breeding and in skill in their application. The man who goes into the fancy today finds himself pitted against combinations of art, skill, and judgment which tax his faculties to their utmost. He finds himself also brought into contact with men in all relations in life who meet on the common ground of their interest in poultry, and he finds that the peculiar combination of qualities which make the fancier are not the exclusive possession of any class of men or character of intellect.

I think that fanciers generally will agree that the frankly democratic equality of the poultry show is refreshing. Even those who in their social and business relations are disposed to be exclusive rarely display any of that spirit in the show room. On the contrary most of them seem to be able to meet every other fancier on terms of equality, and it is a rare thing to see any traces of either snobbishness or obsequiousness in the intercourse of poultrymen.

## In Conclusion.

In conclusion, let me remark what no doubt more than one reader has reflected for himself, that poultry keeping offers a very wide range of possibilities.

And let me add, and impress it upon the reader, that while the possibilities of what he may get are in the business, the probabilities of what he will get are in himself, and to some extent

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It gives full instructions for operating all kinds of Incubators. This chapter is marvelously complete and worth dollars to anyone using an Incubator. It gives descriptions and prices of Incubators, Brooders and all kinds of Poultry Supplies. In fact it is an encyclopedia of chickendom and will be mailed to anyone on receipt of only 15 cents. Your money returned if not pleased.
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Winners of the Blue at many exhibitions. Size and quality is what I have.
An extra nice lot of young birds for sale after Oct. 1. A few this season breeding cockerels at $5 and $10 each, grand birds.
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SILVERDALE GRIT is a superior light colored grit for poultry, pigeons, ducks and chickens. It grinds the food perfectly. This will help keep your birds well, and increase the egg yield. Send for free sample, and judge for yourself. Price $1 per 100 lbs.
SILVERDALE GRIT CO.,
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ONCE A YEAR
LICE PAINT
Will positively keep the mites out of hen houses, brooders, etc., one full year with only one painting.
For sale by
THE WOODSDALE POULTRY PLANT,
Summit, R. I.
Price 50c. per gallon.

Barred Plymouth Rocks
WHITE WYANDOTTES
Bred with the object of producing money making fowls.
BREEDERS and EGGS FOR SALE.
Write at once for list and prices.
NORTH SHORE POULTRY FARM, Glenview, Ill.

SALMON FAVEROLLES
THE GREAT UTILITY BREED.
Bred to win, bred to lay, bred for meat by use of Practical Trap Nests.
The winnings at Madison Sq., 1905 and 1906, and great Eastern Show, N. Y., Nov., 1905, of the "Wiseacres Faverolles," prove them the first in the land. Eggs $10 and $5 per 15. WISEACRES FARM,
Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Write for YOUNG'S FARM BOOK Don't fail to get a copy of Young's Farm Book. This great book contains everything the farmer needs. Shows how you can save money by purchasing all your supplies from one place; also contains a choice collection of vegetables, flowers, bulbs and plants, and a lot of valuable information. Whatever other catalogue you may have, be sure you get Young's. Write for free copy to-day.
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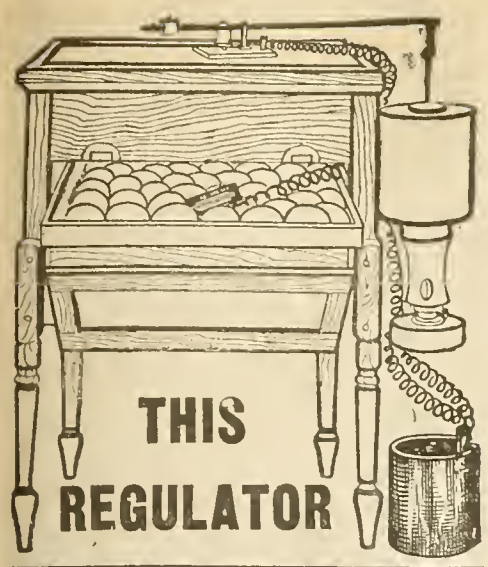
ROCKS
WHITE, BARRED, BUFF.
Quality, Utility, Great Winners, Great Layers
Winners of more premiums and layers of more eggs than any other Rocks on earth. At three shows this season won 16 firsts, 9 seconds, 6 thirds, 19 specials, and three Grand Sweepstake Cups, on 36 entries. Good birds for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs, one sitting, $3; two sittings, $5; five sittings, $10; incubator lots per hundred, $6.
J. FRED WATSON,
108 Concord St., NASHUA, N. H.



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KEEPS TEMPERATURE RIGHT DAY OR NIGHT

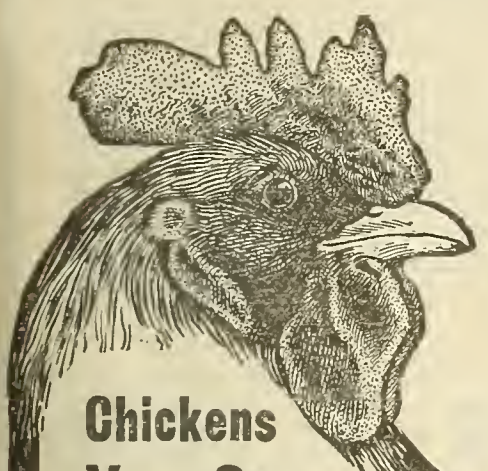
The vital point in artificial incubation is absolute control of the temperature of the eggs in the egg chamber of an incubator. In order to accomplish this correctly the regulator must be operated directly from the temperature of the eggs themselves instead of trying to keep the temperature of the air surrounding the eggs in the incubator at a certain degree.

THE UNIVERSAL REGULATOR

is the only regulator on the market which absolutely controls the temperature of the eggs during the entire period of incubation by forming an electric connection through the mercury in the thermometer at 103 degrees. It will fit any incubator and once started never requires adjusting. You can leave an incubator fitted out with a Universal Regulator all day and all night and feel sure that the temperature will be just right. Write for circular.

The Universal Regulator Co.,
Box.D Plainville, Conn.

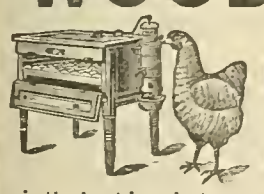




Chickens You Can Bank On

are always hatched from a Wooden Hen. The new 200 egg size costs but $12.80, and will hatch a "peep" from every fertile egg. With the Wooden Hen you can soon start a bank account, for you can always bank on good, lively, healthy chicks. It's the most profitable and healthful business anyone can engage in.

THE WOODEN Hen



$12.80

is the best incubator on the market—simple in construction and perfect in its working. With a Wooden Hen you can raise chickens that will soon raise that new barn.

Write for our handsome new catalogue. Mailed free. Coutains a world of information for the beginner.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ills


In his circumstauces. The making of a competent and skillful poultryman is a slow process. When a very young man fills those specifications it will almost invariably be found that his poultry culture began in childhood and represents years of interest and application. When a man's interest in poultry does not antedate his mature years his knowledge of poultry is almost always deficient in some essentials — often strikingly so, yet by persistent application he may work out success in spite of his limitations. For men somewhat advanced in years the outcome of a venture into poultry keeping is so uncertain that I have never been able to see how I could conscientiously advise such to go into it. The prospects of their making a success of it are, on the whole, too remote to warrant the investment and the effort.

Men who have passed the age when they can obtain new positions in the lines in which they have been engaged are constantly investigating poultry culture, and looking for encouragement to take it up. For men who have had an interest in poultry which by gradual extension may develop into an understanding of it having commercial value it may be worth while to try what they can do, but I am not able to recall a single instance of a man advanced in years taking up poultry culture and making a success of it.

# Experience With Setting Hens.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:— Last season what hens I set were cared for in accordance with your lesson in F.-P., but with some modifications which, with my flock and environment, made for me an ideal method.

Eight hens were set at one time in a pen by themselves at night. They were placed on dummy eggs, and not confined to the nests. The following day they left the nests and scolded and fidgeted about all the forenoon when some began to select a nest and get

*1st Buff Wyandotte Hen, Manchester, N. H., Score 94.*
Fred E. Rockwood, Reed's Ferry, N. H.

down to business. By night five or six had chosen nests, and those which had not were packed off to jail to be broken up, and others put in their places. Where two hens selected the same nest (a not uncommon occurrence) two nests were placed side by side. By the end of the second day each nest was covered by a hen which had selected that particular nest, and good eggs were then given them. After that all I had to do was to keep a pail of water and pan of corn replenished, and every three or four days lift up each hen and see that the nest was in good condition.

I tried letting them have a small outdoor run, but getting out of doors seemed to demoralize them.

During April and May I had twenty to twenty-four hens sitting all the time, and not a case of desertion or chilled eggs. Many sittings of duck eggs hatched 100%, and hen eggs close to it. The average was certainly above 90%, and none lower than 80%.

One thing in my favor was that the fowls had become so accustomed to having me gather the eggs while they were laying in the winter, that they were not averse to my inspecting their nests at any time. Also my duties called me through their pens many times a day, so I knew that everything was running smoothly.

Of course, caring for the sitters in this way, not as many can occupy one pen. Perhaps more than eight could be allowed their liberty in one pen. I did not try more than that. Coming off and returning to their nests one at a time at their own sweet will, there is little danger of a hen getting back on the wrong nest, and it is of small consequence if she does, as all are set at one time and hatch out at the same time.

Almost all of your instruction works perfectly when followed to the letter, but sitting hens are a law unto themselves, and mine went to breaking eggs if I shut them on the nests, and it broke them up if I let them get out doors.

GEO. M. COE.

Oswego, N. Y.

P. S.—I shall have to take issue with S. C. J. "FARM-POULTRY" seems to me to be just what its name implies. I am a farmer, but F.-P. cannot lie on the reading table more than a day or two before it is "white and black and red all over."

Take a pan of fine gravel to the hen house some snow bound winter day, cousin "J.," and see if the biddies would not appreciate your "giving it a thought."

# "Here's for Farm-Poultry, Just as She Is!"

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:— The article in March 15th F.-P., entitled "A Farmer's Idea of F.-P.," brings us to our feet, with an apology however, for intruding, and for asking for the use of a little space in your paper for a few stray thoughts on this subject that insist upon straggling into the writer's think-tank.

For one thing, we would have wanted the heading of the above mentioned article changed, reading, "A Moss-Back's Idea of F.-P.," instead of "A Farmer's," because people who labor under the impression that a poultry paper should be unprogressive just because they are, really ought not to be called a farmer. They are, however, more to be pitied than censured, especially if they live where this person does, where "a small bird brings as much as a large one." Why not raise bantams, Brother Farmer? – they have tails, the only requisite for a spring chicken.

He also mentions that grit is unessential on the farm. Perhaps it is, on his farm, but there are many farms where it is an essential and even a necessity; and where it *is* lacking it is just as much needed as the feed or water. Further he says: "What do we need of scratching sheds?" The farmer is just the one that does need them, and if the poultry keeper on the average farm did not make the hens use the barn floor for a scratching room, the onion bed for a dust bath, and the horse mangers for a roosting place, poultry keeping on the farm would be more of a "well spring of pleasure" and profit to the owners thereof.

"Here's for Farm-Poultry, just as she is!"

ALVIN L. DUDLEY.

So. Lincoln, Mass.

## Says the Birds Were Weighed for Mr. Orr.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:— In looking over your valuable paper, which came to hand today, I find on page 167, "A Matter of a Little Inconsisteney," by C. D. Now in fairness to Mr. Orr, will say that he would not and did not "pass upon" the larger breeds at Youngstown, O., without their first being weighed, and they were cut for underweight as the Standard calls for. Will say further, as an exhibitor, that I found Mr. Orr as fair as any judge I have ever showed under. I think we should be careful and know "whereof we speak," before condemning Mr. Orr or anyone else. T. A. JONES.

Diamond, O.


Michicka Grit

Michicka Grit is a mixture of spar, quartz and mica, contains magnesia, iron, lime, etc. It is the best grit on earth to make strong, healthy, good laying fowls. Put up in 100 lb. bags. Send for samples.

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Ridgefield, Ct.
or 959 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

PROFITABLE POULTRY

A *free* 64-page book, finely illustrated, that tells how to make money raising poultry. Others are doing it; why not you? This book gives full information on breeding, feeding, rearing and hatching. Illustrates and tells why Berry's "Biddy" incubators and brooders hatch and raise the largest per cent of chicks—the kind to buy. Contains cuts of our fine pure-bred poultry with prices of birds and eggs for hatching.
Berry's Golden Rule Poultry Farm, Box 56, Clarinda, Ia.

COLUMBIAN Wyandottes.

Quality and price defy competition. Eggs by the sitting. All stock sold strictly on approval. Choice Irish Terriers for sale.
ELMLAWN POULTRY FARM,
R. 2, Raymond, N. H.

THE PEERLESS

BROODER is in the lead. Write for free catalogue. S. SPONABLE, The Brooder Man,
Box H. P. St. Johnsville, N. Y.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

New England's best is what you will obtain if you purchase stock or eggs of me; 15 entries at the N. H. state show won 19 prizes, including 3 silver cups, 1st cock 92½; 1st hen 93; 1st pullet 94½; 1st cock'l 93; 1st pen 184 11-16. I breed winners, show them, and sell eggs that hatch them at $2 per 13; $5 per 39; stock for sale. W. T. GREENE,
Hopkinton, N. H.

55 Egg Incubator $5.50

THE BABY MARILLA

A new feature this year—fully guaranteed. Capacity 55 Eggs—just right for those who wish to raise but a few chicks. Send for catalogue describing this and our other incubators. We are now offering as a special bargain, regular $24.00

200 Egg Size Incubators for $11.75

The greatest incubator bargain ever offered. Only a few left—so to secure one, order now.
SHOTWELL, TUCKER & McGINN, SKANEATELES, N. Y.

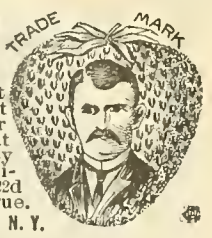
NOURSE'S WHITE ROCKS

Winners eleven years at America's leading shows, including Boston and New York. Great layers; brown eggs.

EGGS FOR HATCHING:

Strong fertile eggs from best exhibition matings, $2 per sitting; from other fine matings, $1 per sitting. Circular free.
PLEASANT VIEW FARM, Box A, Barre, Mass.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS




The Senator Dunlap is the best grower, best producer, best shipper, best seller. I offer over 1,000,000 of these plants at surprisingly low prices; fifty other varieties. Large variety fruit plants, roses, etc. 22d year. Send for free catalogue.
L. J. FARMER, BOX 619, PULASKI, N. Y.

RAISE SUNFLOWERS

Our Mammoth Russian Seed grows heavy stalks, luxurious leaves and immense heads. Very prolific. Both leaves and seed make splendid feather food for old and young birds. Large package 20 cts. by mail. Order now and plant as early as soil will permit.

*Send for our list of Poultry Supplies.*
STAPLER POULTRY SUPPLY CO.
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Going to Build?

If you are, get our new book of
Plans For Farm and Poultry Buildings,
by A. F. Hunter, the well known editor. It shows how to build with greatest economy and durability.
*Free for one 2 cent stamp.*
F. W. BIRD & SON, East Walpole, Mass.

# Mendel Law Experiment Report.

I HAVE been looking for the reports of other breeders who promised to test the Mendel law as applied to poultry breeding, but so far have seen none.

My own experience has gone on now to the third generation in developing the Red Leghorn from a cross of a male R. C. R. I. Red upon a R. C. Brown Leghorn female, the latter being a selection from a great laying strain, large and long in body. This long body feature has been quite a hobby with me ever since I got hold of the R. I. Reds, and all selections of the new breed have included this long keel bone development. From a number of offspring, the first pair selected were two very beautiful red birds of a very distinct Leghorn type, with the view to following that type rather than the R. I. Red, since, if the law applies, two distinct types or new breeds can be developed from a radical cross, the purpose being, in this case, to produce a red fowl that would lay a white egg.

The red color of the first pair has proved to be strongly dominant or prepotent, and has stood the test of molting without change; but the fine red color only develops from certain marked chicks. Hence these chicks have been watched with much care as an oddity among the others. They are white tinged with red, or a reddish white, with a brown spot on the top of the head, and a faint reddish brown stripe down the back. As the chick matures, it changes to a very bright red. These facts have led me to think that in proving the Mendel law the selections must begin with the chicks when not over three weeks old, since all deviations from a selected type can be better seen in the chick than in the adult. And the same is true of the R. I. Reds from which selections can be made at the same age. These should be toe marked, and when matured, if bred together in line, will produce offspring nearly all marked alike, both as chicks and adults. The long type of body, as well as the desired color, can best be selected from the three weeks old chick. And I now believe if we would speedily arrive at uniformity in appearance and development of our R. I. Reds we can do so by beginning these early selections, and soon make them one of the most perfect breeds now known to the fancier.

*Second Rose Comb R. I. Red Pullet, Chicago, December, 1904. Score 94 1-2, by Tucker.*
W. W. Burdick, Alba, Mich.

The second generation, true to the rule of the Mendel law, showed great variation. About one-fourth of the chicks followed the type selected of reddish white as already described, the rest being true intermediates which upon coming to maturity were dark brown or red, and variously mixed with black. Some were large boned, and some small, like the Leghorns; some heavy weight and some light, and of various shape.

The third generation, line bred, is a very great improvement over the second, judging by a lot of some thirty recently hatched chicks. Fully one-half are of the reddish white Leghorn type. When only a week old the pullets could be selected out by their little short tails and long wiry feathers, the latter tipped with grayish white, and barred with black and red. At three weeks old there was so much black showing in the large wings of both the cockerels and pullets that they were all easily distinguished from a lot of R. I. Red chicks with which they were hatched.

In plant breeding by the Mendel law, a new breed or a variety can be perfected in about five years. At the present rate of progress in breeding these Red Leghorns two more generations should suffice to perfect them as a breed, thus coinciding with the application of the law to plant breeding. The red color of the second generation of selected birds is most brilliant; all indications point to them, when perfected, as the most georgeously colored fowl so far produced. They lay a large white egg, and not one has proved a poor layer. One pullet began about Dec. 15, and laid an egg every day till Feb. 25, then rested three or four days, and began again. Her appetite and ability to digest is extraordinary. She is very long in body, finely shaped, and several fanciers have pronounced her an ideal in beauty. The females are a shade lighter in color than the males, but both have considerable black in the wings, although at maturity only red shows on the surface. The males have a large greenish black tail, and the pullets a beautiful hackle finely laced with black. The males have only a trace of black in the hackle. No stock or eggs for sale until duly advertised.

Dr. G. L. TINKER.

## New Hatched Chicks.

As is their usual custom about this time each year, W. R. Curtiss & Co., Ransomville, N. Y., are beginning their advertising of newly hatched chicks in our columns. Messrs. W. R. Curtiss & Co. are proprietors of the well known Niagara Farm, breeders of fancy and utility White Wyandottes, S. C. White Leghorns, and Pekin ducks. In addition they carry a complete stock of poultry supplies, prominent among which is cut clover for poultrymen. Their advertisement will be found on the outside back cover of this number.


1906 - BROODING RESULTS - 1906

Outdoor Brooder—Style A

TIME TESTED:—These three apartment, metal roof brooders are not in the experimental stage. More than 60,000 of them have been sold during the last eight years, and are doing good work in all parts of the civilized world.

We have won at New York since 1899 more first and second prizes on Males than any other Breeder in America.

GARDNER & DUNNING
BREEDERS OF
Barred Plymouth Rocks

Our Record at New York—Ten First Prizes in Four Years, or as many as all Competitors.

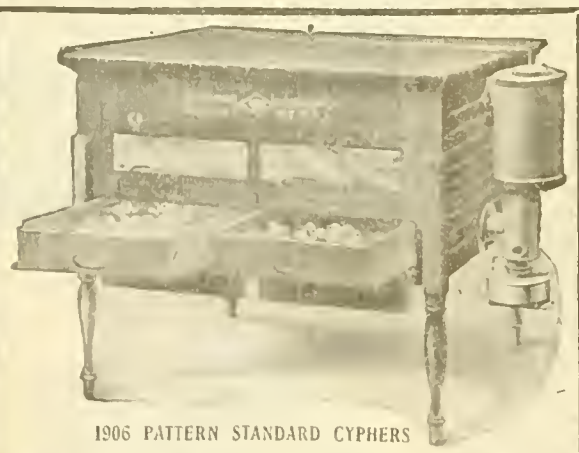
Auburn, N. Y., March 30, 1906.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

On March 18th we put fifty chickens into a **Cyphers Style A Outdoor Brooder.** This brooder was set outdoors **without any protection whatever.** During the whole of the following week we had **very severe weather** and heavy snow storms. Several nights during the week **the thermometer registered zero or below,** and during the whole week the brooder was covered with snow so that on several occasions I had to use the shovel in order to get the door open to fill the lamp. **At no time during the week did the chickens suffer any inconvenience from the cold or storm,** the temperature staying at **90 to 95 degrees under the hover** the greater part of the time. This was the most severe weather that we have had during the entire winter, and the brooder could have had no harder test. At this writing, March 30th, **we have not lost one of these chickens,** and all are as healthy and vigorous as it is possible for a chicken to be. In our opinion, the **Cyphers Brooder is the strongest rival the old hen has** for first honors in the rearing of chickens.

M. S. GARDNER, Mgr. GARDNER & DUNNING.

1906 - HATCHING RESULTS - 1906



1906 PATTERN STANDARD CYPHERS

PROMPT SHIPMENTS:—OUR BOSTON BRANCH HOUSE (See address below) is prepared to make prompt shipment of all styles and sizes of our 1906-pattern Incubators and Brooders. Write, telephone, or call personally. New 1906 Poultry Supply Catalogue now being mailed; free on request.

In Northern Latitudes.

Minneota, Minn., March 21, 1906.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—

**My 1906 Pattern No. 3 Cyphers Incubator** hatched Monday, the 19th inst. I had filled a tray each with **White Rock and White Wyandotte eggs** — 390 eggs in all. Started in to test the eggs, but they seemed so good I gave it up and let them go. On the 20th day I **was compelled to remove the nursery drawers to make room for more chicks,** and have today taken out all told 359 chickens, and **not a weak chick or cripple in the lot.** A neighbor looked at this "mob" of chicks and asked, "When are you going to empty that machine?" I told him, and he replied, "I will bring you a load of wheat Saturday and take it home with me."

A. C. JONES.

On Sunny Pacific Slope.

Lemmoore, Calif., March 28, 1906.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

I had used **five different makes of incubators** before I got the Cyphers, and most of them did good work, **but the Cyphers is so much better** that I would not give it for the whole bunch. The first hatch with my **No. 3, 1906 Pattern Standard Cyphers,** out of 337 fertile eggs I got **314 good, stout chicks.** The second hatch just came off this A. M., and **out of 348 fertile eggs I got 329 chicks.** I think it is mighty hard to beat. I have my incubator in the cellar, **and never go near it, only to fill the lamp and turn the eggs twice a day.**

**The Cyphers is good enough for me.**

B. H. HANCOCK.

OUR 1906 CATALOGUE Entitled "Poultry Raising Made Easy and Profitable," will be mailed free to all who mention this paper and send us the addresses of two neighbors who are interested in poultry for profit. This free book consists of 228 pages, 8x11 inches, and contains A LARGE AMOUNT OF VALUABLE INFORMATION including six chapters on poultry raising for profit, the raising of broilers, roasters, capons, and ducks for market, poultry keeping on the farm, photographs of America's leading successful poultrymen, and illustrations of the largest poultry plants in the world; also a complete illustrated description of our full line of manufactures. Write for Free Catalogue today, addressing nearest office.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY.

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# The Editor's Question Box.

**In this department the editor will answer miscellaneous questions on poultry topics, and all special requests for his personal views which can be answered briefly. Inquiries will be answered as promptly as possible and as nearly as may be in the order in which they are received.**

**His Brooder Chicks Die.** (C. G. C.)—"In January I hatched about ninety chicks, which I kept in a large, warm basement, with five large windows facing on the east and south sides. Basement was kept at a temperature above 40° at all times, and they were provided with a brooder large enough for 100 chicks, which was kept warm all the time. They were fed on Purtina chick food, with grit and fresh water in abundance. At about six weeks of age they were taken with a weakness of the legs and died off at the rate of from two to six per day, until all were gone. They appeared to be strong every way, and ate well until they died. They had plenty of exercise, and I carted loam into our boiler house, heated it in good shape and spread it on the floor of their coop three inches thick, thinking that perhaps the board floor was cold. I also fed green bone, hoping to remedy the trouble; in fact I have exhausted my resources completely, and have almost exhausted my patience. I have 100 now three weeks old, and now I am appealing to you, Mr. Editor, to tell me the trouble, the cause, and the remedy, so that I can if possible save this flock. I am trying to raise hens enough to supply this institution with eggs the year through, and save buying. The hens we keep pay a handsome profit, but we have not half enough."

*1st S. C. Black Minorca Cockerel, Boston, 1906.*
Geo. H. Dexter, Everett, Mass.
Also won Color Special for best male; Spratt's Gold Special for best Minorca, any color, hatched 1905.

The trouble is probably due to overcrowding the brooder. Experienced operators quite generally agree that, whatever may be done with a pipe system of brooding, when individual brooders are used it is not best to put more than 40 to 50 chicks together, and most operators rate the capacity of a brooder much lower than the manufacturer does. Try dividing the chicks. A lot of 100 may do very well in a brooder at first, but as they grow they need more room and more air, and are apt to suffer if they do not get these things. Mr. C. is connected with a public institution in a New England state, which I presume wants about the same quantities of eggs the year round. He will find that the only way to be at all sure of eggs enough for the season of slow production is to keep several times as many hens as are needed during the other three-fourths of the year, and in time he will probably conclude that it is better policy to keep what hens are wanted for the longer period, and buy for the shortage at the other season. Efforts to get a constant supply by having pullets hatched at different seasons have rarely resulted satisfactorily, and the system is not at all reliable.

**White Comb.** (W. E. U.)—"Can tell me what to do for 'white comb?' My flock has become affected, and I cannot get rid of it. I have read that 'favus' or 'white comb' was caused by a germ, and that you should oil the comb and soak off the scale with soap suds—then apply sulpho-napthol to kill the germs. I could not procure the sulpho-napthol, but used 'Pasteurine' and other germicides. I also used oleate of zinc with vaseline, but with no apparent effect. I want to put a new male bird with my hens, but am convinced that he will soon get it unless I can first eradicate the disease. Must I disinfect my house?—and can I do it by burning sulphur inside? It is not due to lack of sunshine, vegetable food, etc., but was caused by buying an infected bird."

The treatment given by Salmon in "Diseases of Poultry," somewhat condensed, is: Rub the crusts off as thoroughly as possible, but gently—so as not to cause bleeding—with some blunt instrument, as the handle of a spoon. After the crusts are removed, dress the affected parts once a day with one of the following preparations: Tincture of iodine; benzine, 1 part; soft soap, 20 parts; mix thoroughly before using. Carbolic acid, one part; soft soap, 20 parts; well mixed. These are for the early stages of the disease; and if they are applied promptly, only a few applications are necessary. If the disease is of long standing, more severe remedies are needed. Nitrate of silver, 3 grains in one ounce of vaseline. This ointment should be made by a druggist. Should it fail to cure, corrosive sublimate in water, 10 grains to the ounce of water, is recommended. Both of these last are dangerous remedies, and, except in the case of an extremely valuable bird, it is better to let it go rather than use them. For disinfecting houses and runs, use lime wash with carbolic acid in it.

**Clogging of Vent in Chicks.** (A. W. B. J.)—"Can you tell me the cause of, and remedy for the clogging of the vent of young chicks in brooder house? They have been fed crumbled bread for two or three days, and afterwards a chick food, bought at local mill, containing broken wheat, corn, millet, grit, and perhaps some other small seed. As their outdoor run is nearly bare of grass, they have chopped cabbage once a day. They have also had limited access to beef scrap. The trouble occurs while they are from two or three days to two or three weeks of age."

The trouble is more likely to be due to wrong temperature or lack of ventilation than to anything in the food, though it is possible that there is something in the mixture given that would make it. I would look first to the temperature of the brooder, and to the ventilation.

**How Poultry Pays On the Farm.** (A. S.)—"I did not give an account of how my hens were kept in my letter to you. They were fed in litter of straw three times a day, the feed consisting of corn, oats, wheat, and barley. I also fed warm mash on Sunday. My poultry house is 10 x 14, in which I keep twenty hens, and have a curtain in front of roosts. I have not been able to keep track of the amount of feed consumed, as I fed a lot of corn on cobs, and had a lot of millet hay for litter, which was full of seed, besides I fed all the grain they will eat up clean. I do not see how hens can be kept cheaper on a farm, as they have to be fenced same as in the city, except during the molt. If they are given free range half the eggs will not be found. There are only a few months that they can pick up feed on the land, and that after the grain is cut. Now if I am getting a fair amount of eggs, at nine dozen, and it takes from 1½ to 2 bushels of grain to feed a hen, it would cost more to feed a hen than the eggs are worth, and I do not see why you advise farmers to keep more hens than to supply their own wants."

On most farms, especially western farms, the hens are not confined, do not have to be confined, and ought not to be confined. On many eastern farms, especially in some parts of New England, the farms were originally so laid out, and the buildings so arranged that fowls cannot be given free range without constant trespassing on the premises of neighbors, and must be yarded. But, in general, the fowls on a farm may be given free range by fencing in the kitchen garden and berry patch. They may do some damage to other crops, but what damage is done is more than offset by the economy of food and labor in caring for the fowls, if not by actually better results. Our eastern farmers near a large market can get high enough prices for both eggs and poultry to warrant giving them extra attention, and buying all of their food if necessary. The western farmer who gets lower prices for eggs and poultry produces them at less cost, perhaps not enough less to put him on an equality with the eastern farmer in that respect, but still enough to leave him a profit. A great many figures of cost of keeping hens in western states have been given at different times. In grain growing sections where the price of grain does not include transportation and other charges, the cost of feeding hens is generally figured down to 75 or 80 cents per hen, and I have seen it as low as 60 cents. If a farmer in Mr. S.'s vicinity could feed his hens at 80 cents each a year, and get nine dozen eggs at an average price of 15 cents per dozen, he would net on each hen 55 cents—not a large amount, but on 100 to 150 or 200 hens it would make the profits on eggs show well in the total earnings of different kinds of stock on the farm.

Mr. S. should note also that in his comments on my statements he "inflates" the amount of grain I gave as required for a hen. I said it was usual to call it a bushel per hen, but that in confinement I thought it should be a third to a half more. That would be for hens in confinement 1⅓ to 1½ bushels. He calls it 1½ to 2 bushels, basing his statements apparently on my information, and proceeds to reason that if it takes that much grain to feed a hen the grain costs more than the eggs. Now I do not know what grain costs in his market, but as a rule where eggs are low grain is low, and it would be difficult to figure the cost of feeding a hen at over $1.35 per year in a market where nine dozen eggs per year would represent that amount. I notice further that Mr. S.'s idea of fencing seems to be that it is necessary in order that no eggs may be lost. This is a mistake. If hens are given reasonably good care and attention, and provided suitable nests in the poultry houses, they will with very few exceptions lay in them. In all northerly latitudes where there is snow on the ground until quite late in the winter most hens will have formed the habit of laying in the house before they go out on range in the spring. For some years I have kept several

(Continued on page 224).


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|---|---|
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E. C. HOLMES, Somerville, Mass.

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Have won more prizes at N. Y., Boston, World's Fair, and other leading shows of America than any other strain past 10 years. Remember, all stock purchased can be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. A limited number of eggs from selected matings to spare.

J. H. JACKSON, L. Box 30, Hudson, Mass.

**Andrews' White Wyandottes**

WON IST PEN AT BOSTON, 1906.

2 pens competing; also, 6th cock, 6th hen, 6th pullet. They have won every year at Boston for 10 years, and I bred all the winners, a record never equaled by any other breeder of White Wyandottes. All of my prize winners are in my breeding yards. Eggs from winners that will produce winners, $3 per 15; $5 per 26; $15 per 100. Send for circular.

J. W. ANDREWS, Dighton, Mass.

**Commonwealth Safety Oil**
FOR
**INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.**

Most of the oils now being sold have a tendency to make a black, heavy char or crust on the wick, and by the time the oil is half burned out of the lamp the flame grows dim, and consequently reduces the temperature of the incubator or brooder. The beauty of the oil we recommend is that it makes no char whatever so long as there is any oil at all in the lamp, and will give a steady, constant flame up to the last moment. We are supplying incubators and brooders far and near, and we receive nothing but praise for this oil. We have noticed that many of the incubator books advise their customers to trim the wicks every day. It will be entirely unnecessary to do so when using this oil. You do not need to trim your wick during the whole twenty-one days required for hatching the eggs. If this oil is kept in the lamp continually the wick will last not only twenty-one days but an indefinite period without charring. Be sure and always have this oil in your lamp, and you will never have any charred wicks.

We can refer you to Messrs. Hollis, Park & Pollard, and the Cyphers Incubator Co., of this city; Messrs. Weber Bros., of Pondville, Mass.; the Old Homestead Brooder Co., of Middleboro, Mass.; Mr. James Rankin, of South Easton, Mass., and many others. Write for prices. Manufactured by

JENNEY MANUFACTURING CO.,
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# More About Inbreeding.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—If I were to purchase eggs, (S. C. R. I. Reds), of both A. and B., and raise some good pullets and cockerels from both sittings, would it be too close inbreeding to mate the best cockerel with the best pullets, and introduce new blood each breeding season, alternately from the yards of A. and B.—or would you advise me to inbreed with my own birds? G. G., Jr.

---

I tried to make it plain in the article on Inbreeding that, provided suitable specimens were selected, relationship could be disregarded, but I suppose I have not made allowance enough for the difference between my point of view and that of the reader who has perhaps never thought of inbreeding but as an evil and a danger. When inbreeding is spoken of as dangerous I look at my flock—inbred again and again, though not yet as closely inbred as some lines I have had, and not yet as good as I expect it to be when I get the several lines composing it more thoroughly amalgamated by inbreeding. I think, too, of some of the stock I have produced in the past by inbreeding, after having tried in vain for several years to make progress the other way. I have told a number of times of an inbreeding experiment I carried on in Leghorns for a number of years, dropping it at last because I was so situated that I did not want that type of fowl. The last season I kept those Leghorns, after I had decided to quit them and go back to the Asiaties, I set only a few eggs—as I recall it now the number was nine—and hatched five chicks, all pullets. Those pullets were without exception the best developed in size, form, and quality of feather, (not in color of plumage), of any Leghorns I have ever seen. They were big, strong, vigorous birds, the kind that will stand right out in a flock and attract the attention of all comers for the qualities I have mentioned. Leaving the question of breed and its points altogether out of consideration, they attract attention as phenomenally well developed chickens and fowls. They were the sixth generation from a pair in a line in which there was not a drop of blood other than that of the original pair, which were hatched from the same sitting of eggs, from a stock which had presumably been very closely inbred for a number of generations. I inbred this line as closely as I could and use physically perfect specimens. I mated together the specimens of the line, (and I had only a few each year, for it was only an experiment), which seemed to me most fit matesto produce size and vigor. One year it was sire and daughter; a cockerel from this union was mated back to his dam's dam. A pullet and cockerel from this union were bred together, etc. In this line of matings I disregarded color and other superficial points, because I wanted to see just what the results would be of inbreeding with rigid selection for the qualities commonly supposed to be lost quickly by inbreeding. The original pair were both pretty good in color. The pullet mated to her sire was not the type of female to mate with him to get good color. Some of the birds used subsequently were fair in color, but were used only because of other qualifications. The experiment was carried far enough to convince me, when its results were considered in connection with results in general matings in which I was trying to get the best general results possible, that there was far less risk of loss of size, stamina, productiveness, and like "practical" qualities in inbreeding than there was in the introduction of new blood. Since then I have gone on the rule I give others, breeding from the most fit specimens I have, or can afford to buy, without regard to relationship, and I have yet to find anything in my results that even suggests that that rule will not work indefinitely. Mr. F. L. Sewell told me a few months ago that when visiting the late Harrison Weir in England, last summer, he saw in his grounds some specimens of Old English Games which Mr. Weir had bred in small numbers for about sixty years without a single introduction of new blood, and these Games were superbly developed birds.

I have gone into this at such length because I want everyone who has any misgivings about inbreeding to understand that so far as I know (and I have gone into the matter quite thoroughly, both in study and experiment) there is no evidence whatever in support of the idea that inbreeding leads rapidly to degeneracy, in spite of precautions against such results. I have yet to see an instance or the report of an experiment that offers positive proof of injurious effects of inbreeding when matings of related birds are made with such ordinary care to guard against deterioration as is considered necessary when mating birds that are no kin.

The difficulty with most of those who have practiced inbreeding for color and other superficial points has been that they will persist in using for breeding purposes birds which are good in some fancy point, but should be condemned for some other reason if vigor, size, etc., are to be maintained. The difficulty with most of those who inbreed without attention to fancy points is that they are mighty poor judges of condition, anyway. I have seen many such "point with pride" to the size and evidences of vitality in stock not having an abundance of either. Most of us know what a difference there is between the novice's ideas of a perfect fowl of any variety and the ideas of a veteran breeder of the same variety. There is as great difference in standards of vigor and stamina, and those whose ideals on these points are low are often quite as unconscious of that fact as are the amateurs among fanciers.

To Mr. G. and to all others who are perplexed about inbreeding and line breeding, my advice is:—Breed together the best birds you can produce or purchase, never giving the matter of kinship a single thought. Consider the birds carefully and thoroughly, section by section, and make the proper compensations in mating for the weak points a bird may have, but never mind what kin they are. If it were not for the advantage of knowing how the previous matings produced it would be better for most breeders not to know when mating up their pens the breeding of the birds from which they select, for a great many even of those who practice inbreeding to some extent are apt to be influenced more or less by the feeling that perhaps there is too great a risk in mating the specimens they would prefer for a certain purpose if these happen to be closely related, and so avoid the very mating which would have given the best results

# A Long Island Woman's Poultry Experience.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—Noting in my last number of F.-P. you would like to hear from the women, I will give my experience with poultry. In January, 1904, we purchased from a friend a 72-egg incubator. We have no detailed account for that year, but we hatched until September, and raised in all 508. Some were Wyandottes and Leghorns, the rest mixed breeds. Of these we seleeted 90 pullets and ten coekerels, and the rest were sold at one dollar the pair at ten weeks old.

The 90 pullets gave us the following eggs: Jan., 462; Feb., 856; March, 1,686; April, 2,080; May, 1,997; June, 1,681; July, 2,198. After this month we began to dispose of them, as our object was to keep White Wyandottes only. It would take too much space to go into detail about cost of feed, but last year we cleared $600, and all feed was bought, as we have less than an aere of ground. We sell our eggs and broilers to summer residents, and also a good many eggs for hatching. We now have three incubators, a brooder house to brood 300 chicks, three outdoor brooders, four combination brooders and colony houses, and six eolony coops, all paid for by the chickens.

Exeepting the incubating and occasional helps in cleaning done by the "gude mon," he being employed during the day, I have done all the work alone, besides all the housework for our family of five. We now have 95 White Wyandotte pullets, which from Jan. 1st, have given us to date, March 24th, 3,657 eggs. Mrs. A. W. G.

## Frankfort, N. Y., Show.

Feb. 13—16, 1906.

Addresses of Frankfort exhibitors are not given. Other addresses given with first meution of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in New York.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—A. W. Bouck, 1, 2, 5 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, 3, 5 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1, 2, 5 pen old; 1, 2 pen young. Frank Smith, Corfu, 3 ck. Ernest Hoffman, Ilion, N. Y., 3, 5 hen. L. S. Crandall, Utica, 3 ck; 4 hen; 4 ckl; 3, 4 pul; 3 pen young. Harvey & Fairbanks, Utica, 5 pul.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—J. G. Morris, Vernon, 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1 pen young. W. H. Johnson, 3 hen 5 ckl; 5 pul; 2 pen young. A. F. Bronson, Vernon, 4 ckl. F. H. Guskoff, Boonville, 3 ckl; 3 pul; 4 hen.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—John Hatch, Auburn, 2 ckl; 1 hen. W. H. Heyser, Schenectady, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen young.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Leonard Hornung, Syracuse, 3 ck; 3 hen; 3 pul. H. R. Bush, Auburn, 3 ck; 1, 2 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. S. Neilson, E. Herkimer, 1 ck; 1 ckl; 4, 5 hen; 2 pul.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—E. M. Budlong, 5 ck. R. B. Robbins, Burnt Hills, 2, 4 ck; 4 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 1 pul. S. L. Hirschey, Castorland, 1 ck; 4, 5 hen; 3 ckl. S. A. Howland, Granville, 1 ckl; 4, 5 pul. H. H. Dopp, Dolgeville, 3, 4 pul; 5 ckl. J. H. Scott, Auburn, 3 ck; 3 hen; 4 ckl; 2 pul.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.—All to Budlong.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—W. N. Scott, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. E. Fuller, New Hartford, 2 ckl; 2 pul.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—N. B. Lints, 1, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 3 hen; 1, 2, 5 pen young. Mrs. J. H. Scott, Auburn, 2 hen. Phillips P. Farm, Corfu, 2 ckl. C. J. Long, New Hartford, 1 ck; 1 hen; 4 pen young.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Emery Banks, Corfu, 2 ck. Erie P. Farm, Corfu, 2 ckl; 1 hen; 2 pul.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—All to J. B. Foster, Norwich.

BLACK COCHINS.—All to J. M. Seymour, Clinton.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—All to Geo. Foster, Middleville.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—All to Phillips Farm.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—All to A. S. Seaman.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—G. S. Moore, Trenton Falls, 2, 3 ckl; 2, 4, 5 pul; 4 hen. Valley View Farm, Norwich, 1 ck; 1, 4 ckl; 1, 3 pul; 2 hen; 1 pen young. Allen Coventry, Rome, 5 ck. D. F. Broughton, Little Falls, 1 pen young. Mrs. R. H. Smith, 2 ck; 5 hen. Frank Smith, Corfu, 5 pul. Erie Farm, Corfu, 4 ck. C. J. Long, 3 ck.

AMERICAN DOMINIQUES.—All to Thos. Hagues.

WHITE WONDERS.—All to S. W. Holdredge.

WHITE KLONDIKES.—All to J. J. Thelon, Schenectady.

SILVER P. WYANDOTTES.—All to Geo. J. Pfoffinbach, Schenectady.

BUFF COCHINS.—Harvey Chum, Troy, 1, 2 pul. J. D. Morrell, Waterbury, Ct., 1 ckl; 3 pul.

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—All to H. H. Dopp, Dolgeville.

WHITE C. BLACK POLISH.—All to Warner W. Dickens, Middleville.

GOLDEN S. HAMBURGS.—All to Bronson.

SILVER S. HAMBURGS.—Dopp, 1, 2 hen. Geo. W. Weston, Utica, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

HOUDANS.—Arch W. Jones, New Hartford, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 pen. Miss I. D. Miller, New Hartford, 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul.

LA FLECHE.—All to J. M. Seymour, Clinton.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.—All to John Foster, Norwich.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS.—Alll to Earl L. Cook, Maunsville.

PIT GAMES.—R. E. Long, 1 pen. Fred Budlong, 1, 4 ck; 2 pen young. Arch C. Maxon, Jr., Schenectady, 3 ck.

R. C. BLUE AMERICANS.—All to Maxon.

BLUE PYLES.—All to H. V. Clements.

PEKIN DUCKS.—All to H. A. Weston.

COLORED MUSCOVY DUCKS.—All to Wade Johnson.

WHITE MUSCOVY DUCKS.—All to Leslie Budlong.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.—All to Pfoffinbach.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—L. C. Crandall, Utica, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Thos. Hayner, 2 ck; 2 hen. Mrs. Miller, 3 hen.

BUFF AND BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS.—All to Crandall.

LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAMS.—All to Erie Farm, Corfu.

B. B. RED G. BANTAMS.—All to Geo. Weston, Utica.

SLATE TURKEYS.—All to Mrs. Smith.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—All to Glen Storms.

PEARL GUINEAS.—All to Herbert D. Scannel.

# It Is Safe To Say

That there has not beeu a large or small show this season but what

# DUSTON'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

Sold by him direct or from his stock were in the winnings, and in some of the most hotly competed ones they captured **EVERY** prize. Some classes have actually been made up of all Duston's strain, though in the hands of many exhibitors.

Doesn't this tell a story of quality? Isn't this the kind of goods you want to start with? Don't you need to strengthen your lines? Then send to the oldest White Wyandotte Specialist in the country, to the breeder that has made possible these World's Best Flocks. Eggs, $5 a sitting; two sittings, $8; three sittings $10; five sittings $15; $20 in lots of one hundred. Four cents in stamps for catalogue.

**ARTHUR G. DUSTON,**
**No. 223 East Main St.,**
**So. Framingham, Mass.**

# MARKET REVIEW.

## BOSTON.

[*From Boston Produce Market Report*, April 5, 1906].

### Eggs.

Receipts for six days, 33,058 cases; same week last year, 56,263 cases; previous six days, 43,847 cases; year ending March 31, 1,508,199 cases; same time last year, 1,131,378 cases.

Receipts show a large shrinkage this week, and prices have been ruling higher, but irregular. Best western advanced to 17c. on Friday following our last weekly report, and on Monday, under the strong advices from western and other markets, there was a further sharp advance to 18@18½c. These prices were sustained until yesterday, but demand was light and for small lots. Yesterday prices fell off a cent, but there was little if any improvement in demand. At the close 17c. is about the top for best western, and some very good marks offering at 16½c. Tennessee and other southern quiet at 16@16½c. Fancy creamery and extra eastern steady. Duck eggs scarce.

### Quotations at Mark.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fancy hennery | 20..@ |
| Me., Vt., and N. H. extras | 18..@19 |
| Me., Vt., and N. H., common to good | 15..@17 |
| Ind. Ills. and N. Ohio, best marks | 17..@ |
| Other fresh western | 16½..@17 |
| Kentucky fresh laid | 16½..@17 |
| Tenn. and other southern fresh laid | 16..@16½ |
| Western fair to good | 16..@ |
| Western dirties | 15..@ |
| Duck eggs, western, ₱ dozen | 30..@32 |
| Goose eggs ₱ dozen | 75..@80 |

### Dressed Poultry.

Receipts for six days, 3,852 packages; same time last year, 8,622 packages.

Receipts have been moderate for the past week, but trade generally quiet. Fresh western fowls have been in moderate supply, but demand slack and prices ruling lower and weak. At the close 14c. is top for best marks in small boxes, with some ordinary at 12½@13c. Old cocks hold steady at 11c. No good fresh turkeys or chickens arriving.

Receipts of frozen stock have been lighter, but there are full supplies on hand which are offering freely and selling slowly at quotations.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fresh Killed Northern and Eastern —** | |
| Fowls, choice | 15..@16 |
| Fowls, common to good | 13..@14 |
| Chickens, choice large, ₱ lb | 18..@ |
| Chickens, mixed sizes | 14..@16 |
| **Nearby Broilers—** | |
| Choice 3½ to 4 lbs. to pair, ₱ lb | 25..@28 |
| Fair to good, ₱ lb | 18..@22 |
| Pigeons, choice, ₱ doz | ..$1 50@$1 75 |
| Pigeons, common to good | 1 00@ 1 25 |
| Squabs, ₱ doz | 2 50@ 3 00 |
| **Western Dry Packed—boxes—** | |
| Turkeys, best hens | 19..@20 |
| Turkeys, best toms | 17..@18 |
| Turkeys, No. 2 | 13..@15 |
| Capons, fancy large | 17..@ |
| Capons, mixed weights | 15..@16 |
| Chickens, choice large, ₱ lb | 14..@ |
| Chickens, fair to good | 12..@13 |
| Chickens, milk fed, fancy | 16..@17 |
| Fowls, choice ₱ lb | 14..@ |
| Fowls, common to good | 12½..@13½ |
| **Western Dry Packed—barrels—** | |
| Fowls, choice western ₱ lb | 13½..@ |
| Fowls, choice southern and southwestern | 13..@13½ |
| Fowls, common to good | 12..@13 |
| Chickens, large roasting | 13..@14 |
| Chickens, mixed sizes ₱ lb | 12..@12½ |
| Old cocks | 11..@ |
| **Western Frozen—** | |
| Turkeys, No. 1, ₱ lb | 19..@20 |
| Turkeys, No. 2 | 14..@16 |
| Chickens, choice soft roasting | 15..@ |
| Chickens, fair to good | 12..@14 |
| Broilers, 1½ to 2 lbs | 16..@17 |
| Broilers, over 2 lbs | 14..@15 |
| Fowls, choice | 13..@13½ |
| Fowls, common to good | 11..@12 |
| Ducks | 14..@15 |

### Live Poultry.

Receipts of eastern fowls have been light, and choice lots in good demand, some late sales at 15c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fowls, ₱ lb | 14..@15 |
| Roosters, ₱ lb | 8..@ |

## NEW YORK.

[*From the Producers' Price Current*, April 5, 1906.]

### Eggs.

Receipts today, 14,959 cases; last six days 84,788 cases; previous six days 108,182.

N. Y. Mercantile Exchange Official Quotations.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fresh gathered, extras, ₱ doz | ..@18 |
| Nearby fresh gathered, firsts | ..@17 |
| Western fresh gathered firsts | ..@17 |
| Western fresh gathered seconds | ..@16½ |
| Western fresh gathered thirds | 15½..@16 |
| Kentucky, fresh gathered, firsts | ..@17 |
| Kentucky, fresh gathered, seconds | ..@16½ |
| Tennessee, fresh gathered, firsts | 16½..@16¾ |
| Tennessee and other southern, fresh gathered seconds | ..@16 |
| Southern, fresh gathered thirds | ..@15½ |
| Western dirties No. 1 | ..@15½ |
| Western dirties No. 2 | ..@14½ |
| Checked eggs | ..@14 |
| Duck eggs, Baltimore, per dozen | ..@35 |
| Duck eggs, western, per dozen | 30..@32 |
| Duck eggs, southern | 26..@30 |
| Goose eggs, per dozen | 70..@75 |

### Dressed Poultry.

Receipts today 2,167 packages; last six days 12,650 packages; previous six days 15,481 packages; corresponding six days last year 9,945 packages. There is little if any change in the situation of fresh dressed fowls. Receipts are comparatively moderate, but while one or two receivers report a little better demand, the majority still claim a very slow outlet, and prices are no more than steady. Warmer weather permits of iced fowls selling a little better, as many of the dry packed lots show up more or less damp and sticky. Scarcely any desirable fresh poultry other than fowls arriving. Squabs continue plenty and slow. Frozen poultry has had less movement this week, and while fresh receipts have been lighter there is a liberal quantity of reserve stock from previous arrivals which is being freely offered. Frozen turkeys and broilers especially slow.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fresh Killed Turkeys—** | |
| Average lots | 16..@18 |
| Old toms, selected, (culls out) | 17..@18 |
| Old, poor to medium | 13..@15 |
| **Chickens, Broilers** — 4 lbs. per pair and under— | |
| Philadelphia, dry picked, fancy | 30..@35 |
| Philadelphia, dry picked, average run | 20..@25 |
| New York and Pa., dry picked, fancy | ..@25 |
| New York and Pa., dry picked, average run | 18..@20 |
| **Chickens—** | |
| Philadelphia, dry picked, fancy | 18..@19 |
| Philadelphia, dry picked, average run | 16..@17 |
| New York and Pa., dry picked, fancy | ..@15 |
| New York and Pa., dry picked, average run | 12..@14 |
| New York and Pa., dry picked, poor to medium | 10..@11 |
| Western, dry picked, average run | 12..@13 |
| Western, dry picked, poor to medium | 10..@11 |
| Southern and southwestern, dry picked, average run | 12..@13 |
| Western, scalded, average run | 12..@13 |
| Western, scalded, poor to medium | 10..@11 |
| Southern and southwestern, scalded, average run | 12..@13 |
| Southern and southwestern, scalded, poor to medium | 10..@11 |
| **Fowls—** | |
| Philadelphia, dry picked, fancy | ..@14 |
| Philadelphia, dry picked, average run | ..@13½ |
| Western, dry picked, medium size, selected, boxes | ..@14 |
| Western, dry picked, medium size, selected, barrels | ..@13½ |
| Western, dry picked, selected, boxes, heavy | ..@13½ |
| Western, dry picked, selected, barrels, heavy | ..@13 |
| Western, dry picked, average run | ..@13 |
| Western, dry picked, poor to medium | 11..@12½ |
| South and southwestern, dry picked, average run, barrels | .. @13 |
| Western, scalded, medium size, selected, boxes | ..@14 |
| Western, scalded, average run | ..@13 |
| Western, scalded, poor to medium | 11..@12½ |
| Western, iced | 13..@13½ |
| South and southwestern, scalded, average run, barrels | ..@13 |
| Southern and southwestern, scalded inferior grades | 11..@12½ |
| **Other Poultry—** | |
| Old cocks, dry picked | ..@10 |
| Old cocks, scalded | ..@10 |
| Ducklings, Virginia ₱ lb | 20..@22 |
| Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to doz., ₱ doz. | @$3 50 |
| Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz., ₱ doz. | @ 2 50 |
| Squabs, prime white, 6@6½ lbs. to dozen | $1 75 @ 2 00 |
| Squabs, mixed, ₱ doz | 1 50@ 1 75 |
| Squabs, dark, ₱ doz | @ 1 50 |
| Squabs, culls, ₱ doz | 50@ 75 |

**Live Poultry—**

Receipts today 12 carloads of western and 4 carloads of southwestern by freight, and about 1 car by express. Supplies continue heavy and much larger than expected.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fowls, ₱ lb | ..@16 |
| Young roosters, ₱ lb | ..@12 |
| Roosters, old, ₱ lb | ..@10 |
| Turkeys, ₱ lb | 16..@18 |
| Ducks, western, ₱ pair | 75..@85 |
| Ducks, southern and southwestern, ₱ pair | 60..@70 |
| Geese, western, ₱ pair | $1 50@ $1 75 |
| Geese, southern and southwestern, ₱ pair | 1 25@ 1 37 |
| Pigeons, per pair | 30@ 35 |

## PHILADELPHIA.

[*From official market report of the Philadelphia Produce Exchange*, April 6, 1906].

EGGS.—Supplies are coming forward freely, but there is a good outlet for desirable stock, and prices are ½c. higher. Duck and goose eggs are in moderate supply and sell fairly at former rates.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pa. and nearby, firsts, at mark | ..@18 |
| Western, firsts, at mark | ..@18 |
| Southwestern, firsts, at mark | ..@18 |
| Southern, firsts, at mark | 16..@17 |
| Duck eggs, Maryland | 28..@ |
| Duck eggs, southern and western | 25..@26 |
| Goose eggs | 70..@80 |

DRESSED POULTRY.—There is a good demand for desirable small and medium sized fresh killed fowls, supplies of which are kept well cleaned up at steady prices. Heavy fowls are dull. Fresh killed chickens are mostly staggy and rule dull. Frozen poultry is steady, aside from fowls, which are dull.

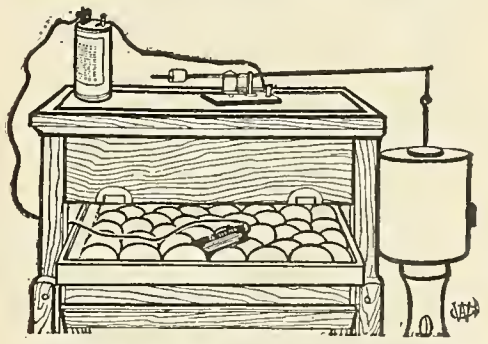
| | |
|---|---|
| **Fresh Killed Poultry—** | |
| Fowls, dry packed, choice, small and medium sizes | ..@15 |
| Fowls, dry packed, choice heavy | ..@14 |
| Fowls, ice packed, medium sizes | 14..@14½ |
| Fowls, ice packed, heavy | 13½..@14 |
| Old roosters | ..@10½ |
| Roasting chickens, prime | ..@15 |
| Roasting chickens, fair to good | 12..@14 |
| Squabs, ₱ dozen, white, weighing 8 lbs. and over ₱ dozen | $3 00@ $3 50 |
| Squabs, white, weighing 7 lbs. ₱ dozen | 2 25@ 2 50 |
| Squabs, white, weighing 6 lbs. ₱ dozen | 1 75@ 2 00 |
| Squabs, dark | 1 25@ 1 50 |
| **Frozen Poultry —** | |
| Fowls | 13..@13½ |
| Roasting chickens, fancy, soft meated | 15..@16 |
| Roasting chickens, ordinary to good | 12..@14 |
| Broiling chickens, fancy | 22..@ |
| Broiling chickens, fair to good | 18..@20 |
| Turkeys, young hens | ..@20 |
| Turkeys, young gobblers | ..@19 |
| Turkeys, old toms | ..@17 |
| Ducks, fancy | ..@15 |
| Ducks, fair to good | 13..@14 |

LIVE POULTRY.—Supplies of fowls are liberal, and the market is a shade easier under a light demand. Winter chickens are in small supply and steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fowls, hens, heavy | 14½..@15 |
| Fowls, hens, ordinary | 13..@14 |
| Old roosters | 10..@ |
| Winter chickens | 18..@22 |
| Ducks | 14..@15 |
| Geese | 12..@12½ |
| Pigeons, old, ₱ pair | 35..@40 |
| Pigeons, young ₱ pair | 20..@25 |

## A Splendid Thing.

The poultry business depends largely upon the successful hatching of chicks, and everyone who expects to hatch early chicks and lots of them depends upon an incubator to do the hatching. If the incubator works well and hatches out a large per cent of strong healthy chicks, one has secured a good start on the road to success. One of the vital points in the successful operation of an incubator is to control the temperature in the egg-chamber so that it will keep the eggs themselves at the right degree throughout the whole period of incubation. In order to accomplish this absolutely the regulator should be operated directly from the temperature of the eggs themselves, instead of trying to keep the air surrounding the eggs at a certain degree, regardless of the temperature of the eggs.



We illustrate here the Universal Regulator, which is an electric arrangement that can be connected to the thermometer and regulator of any incubator, and insures absolute control of the temperature of the eggs at all times. It is claimed that when once started it never requires adjusting, and you can leave your eggs in an incubator that has this regulator on it feeling sure that they are in no danger of getting cooled or overheated from possible variations of an ordinary thermostat and regulator.

We advise our readers who are using an incubator that has not this regulator to write direct to the Universal Regulator Company, Plainville, Conn., for their descriptive circular D," concerning these wonderful regulators.


**Spare the Weeds; Spoil the Garden.**

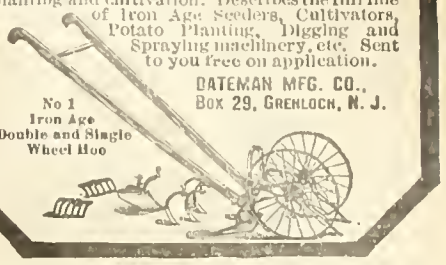
The man who looks through our New Iron Age Book quickly realizes that he has been wasting time in old-fashioned methods of weed killing and garden cultivation. Just think of the labor-saving possibilities of an implement that enables thorough cultivation of the garden at an easy walking gait.

**IRON AGE**

**Garden Implements**

are so low in price and so useful in operation that saving their cost is only a matter of days. The first step is to get our New Iron Age Book. It is really an education in new methods of planting and cultivation. Describes the full line of Iron Age Seeders, Cultivators, Potato Planting, Digging and Spraying machinery, etc. Sent to you free on application.

DATEMAN MFG. CO., Box 29, GRENLOCH, N. J.




**A Live Chick IN EVERY EGG GUARANTEED.**

We will ship you as many eggs as you wish, and will guarantee that every egg contains a well developed LIVE CHICK.

These eggs are direct from incubators, and the way we pack them, will carry and hatch as well as if not moved. This way you can

**Count Your Chicks Before They Are Hatched.**

Barred Rock, Buff Rock, White Leghorn, Buff Leghorn eggs per hundred, $10; fifty, $6; per sitting, $2. This saves you time, trouble, and money. If you prefer hatching eggs in the ordinary way, we can supply you.

**Our Catalogue, "A Few Good Things"** is well worth reading, and can be had for the asking.

**A Live Chick in Every Egg GUARANTEED.**

PLEASANT VIEW POULTRY FARM CO., Box 20, Hopewell, N. J.

**ONE TRIAL GALLON FREE!**

Don't send any money—just a letter or a postal card, stating that you want to try the famous

**Poultry Disinfectant, Germicide and Lice Killer**

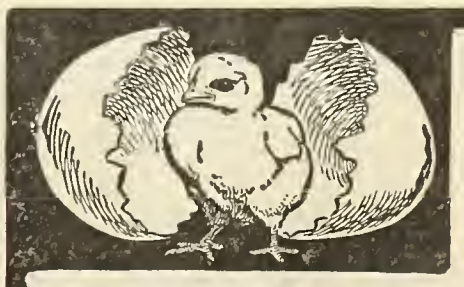
**CHLORO-NAPTHOLEUM DIP**

Immediately on receipt of request I will send you a free trial gallon, enough to make 100 gallons when diluted. Use it 30 days and if you then decide it is worth the price, send me $1.50. Otherwise simply notify me. I'll tell you where to send what's left, at my expense, and won't charge a penny for what you have used.

Chloro-Naptholeum Dip positively prevents and cures germ diseases, kills lice and mites, cures Cholera, Roup, Chicken Pox, etc. This is the time to kill lice and mites—before chicks begin coming in.

Write quick—this is a special short-time offer.

E. TAUSSIG, President
WEST DISINFECTING CO.
29 E. 59th St., New York City



**Eggs Turn Out Well**
--more fertile—when your hens have been fed with

**Sheridan's CONDITION Powder**

It makes strong, healthy chicks. Brings pullets to early maturity, helps hens through moulting and makes both lay in winter when eggs are high. To insure success in poultry raising, give Sheridan's Powder to your flock daily, in a soft mash, from hatching to market age. Begin now—results will please.

One package, 25 cts; five, $1. 2 lb. can, $1.20; six, $5; express paid. Sample poultry paper *free*.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

## The Editor's Question Box.

(Continued from page 221).

flocks of hens every year in brush lots, where there was plenty of temptation to lay out, but very few hens ever did so, and what few nests were made were easily found; mostly they were made close to the house, or near a spot the fowls frequented to wallow in. A few years ago when visiting among Rhode Island farms, I came to one where there was a great deal of scrubby brush in the pasture in which most of the colony houses were placed. To look at the place you would say at once that the hens would all nest out, but the owner assured me that it was a rare thing for a hen to steal her nest.

**Don't Economize Too Much on Brooders.** (W. W. C.)—"Kindly let me know through your question column if it can be arranged to take chicks from a brooder three weeks old and put them in an apex house about 3 ft. high, with a brooder stove in it? I have a regular brooder, and do not want to get another one, and am taking off a batch every three weeks. If you can give me any information it will be appreciated. What are brooder stoves generally used for?"

That kind of economy does not pay. When chickens are grown artificially a sufficient number of brooders should be used to brood all chickens properly until old enough to do without heat. Such makeshift arrangements as Mr. C. proposes sometimes work satisfactorily. Oftener chicks are ruined in them.

**Origin of Bronze Turkey.** (W. M.)—"Kindly advise me the origin of the Bronze turkey."

The Bronze turkey is generally supposed to be only a domesticated wild turkey. The wild turkey indigenous to North America is indeed supposed to be the ancestor of all varieties of domesticated turkeys, but the Bronze is the only one that closely resembles it in color.

**Wants Columbian Wyandotte Standard.** (W. M. S.)—"I would like to see printed in FARM-POULTRY the standard for Columbian Wyandottes, giving markings, especially undercolor, weight, etc. The Columbian Wyandotte Club are claiming a good deal for the breed, but I have not yet been able to get any standard. If the Columbian Wyandotte Club do not want as many self-adopted standards as there are breeders they owe it to the club, to the public, and to the breed, to adopt a standard immediately, thereby preventing the sale of any old black and white thing as a Columbian Wyandotte. Can't you put them on the hustle? They solicit trade. Is it not due the public that they should have a standard?"

The Columbian Wyandottes were admitted to the "Standard" at the Cincinnati meeting of the A. P. A., last January, and the standard for them will appear in the next edition of the "Standard of Perfection," copies of which will, we suppose, be on sale by early fall at latest. In this variety there is not much excuse for anyone not knowing the ideal requirements, for Wyandotte shape and the Light Brahma color combination are types with which all are familiar. The Standard description for shape of the Columbian will be precisely the same as for the other varieties of Wyandottes. How closely it has been considered advisable to follow the description of Light Brahma color in the Standard for Columbian Wyandottes, I do not know. In its present stage the best specimens of the variety are so inferior in coloring to good Light Brahmas that it would be in keeping with precedents in standard making to make the standard for the Wyandottes less rigid than for Brahmas, and make requirements more exacting as the color of the Columbian improves. Whatever the "Standard" may call for, a great many Columbians that fall very far short of it will be shown and win, be bought and sold. 'Twas ever thus in new varieties.

**Causes of Infertility.** (A. M.)—"Please enlighten me if you can on the cause of infertility. I have some fine Buff Orpingtons, mated in three pens. Pen No. 1 has 8 pullets and cockerel; No. 2 pen, 5 pullets and cockerel; No. 3, 2 pullets and cock. Birds are fine, strong, healthy stock. Morning feed is oats in litter. Noon mash of meat scraps, 1 lb.; corn meal, 1½ lbs.; bran, 2 lbs.; clover meal,


THE SIX GREATEST BREEDS

# Poultry FOR Pleasure AND Profit

WHITE LEGHORNS
WHITE WYANDOTTES
WHITE PLY. ROCKS
BARRED PLY. ROCKS
BLACK MINORCAS
LIGHT BRAHMAS

Bred for Beauty, Size and Egg Laying Qualities, Winners of Gold Championships, Cups, Sweepstakes, Specials and Regular Prizes, Wherever Shown by My Patrons as Well as Myself

This is no side line with me. I have made successful poultry raising a study for over eighteen years, devoting all of my time and best energies to the interest of my patrons. I personally supervise each and every shipment and satisfy myself that every order is filled according to representations. I breed on separate lines for exhibition stock; also great laying stock, and make a specialty of stocking private estates, egg farms, or furnishing new blood in either males, females, trios, or pens. Stock always for sale. 28 page descriptive catalogue FREE.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Special Prize Matings $10 per 12.
Grand Prize Matings $5 per 12; $10 per 36; $20 per 100.
Laying Matings $2 per 12; $8 per 100; $70 per 1000.
Or chicks from laying matings right from the incubators $15 per 100.

ELM POULTRY YARDS HARTFORD, CONN.

ELM POULTRY YARDS,
BOX R, Hartford, Conn.
ESTABLISHED 1888.


# Classified Advertisements

*Classified advertisements only will be inserted in these columns, and no display other than the initial word or name allowed. No advertisement containing less than* TWO *lines will be accepted. All parts of lines will be charged as one full line. No limit to number of lines ad. may contain. An advertiser can divide his copy and have an ad. under as many headings as he wishes. Cost of classified advertising will be at a uniform rate of* 25 cents per line, *each and every insertion; no less price per line for any number of lines or times ordered. Copy will be changed as often as desired without extra cost. About seven ordinary words make a line. Initials and figures count as words. We classify the headings in alphabetical order, the value of which arrangement to the advertiser is at once apparent, enabling the buyer to immediately locate advertisements of any particular kind in which he may be interested.*

### ANCONAS.

**EGGS,** from prize winning Mottled Anconas, birds scoring 90 points and over, $1.50 per 15; 30 eggs for $2.75. Julius E. Stange, Adrian, Mich.

**MOTTLED** Anconas, best layers, eggs for hatching. W. S. Wilson, 807 1st St., Jackson, Mich.

### ANDALUSIANS.

**ANDALUSIAN** eggs, 17 firsts at four shows this season; circular for the asking. L. C. Taylor, Box 132, Gibsonburg, Ohio.

### BANTAMS.

**LIGHT** Brahma Bantams, same as my Boston winners, one dollar and up. T. H. Linehan, 53 Warren St., Lawrence, Mass.

**BANTAMS** 20 varieties; circular 2 cent stamp. A. A. Fenn, Box 52, Delavan, Wis.

**GOLDEN SEBRIGHTS,** White Cochins; prize winners. Davenport P. Yards, New Haven, Ct.

**CHOICEST LIGHT** Brahma Bantams. Madison Sq. winners. Also splendid snow White Wyans. Eggs, either variety, that will produce highest grade stock, $3 sit. Warren Hayden, Drw. 50, Hartford, Ct.

**13 BUFF** Cochin eggs $1; prize winners. Geo. Monroe, Jr., Dryden, N. Y.

**ORR'S LIGHT BRAHMA** Bantams won more firsts at New York and Boston than all others combined; a few breeders for sale; eggs from prize matings, 1 sitting $3; 2 sittings $5. Walter S. Orr, Box 1, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

**GOLDEN SEBRIGHTS,** White Cochins; prize winners. Davenport P. Yards, New Haven, Ct.

### BRAHMAS.

**LIGHT BRAHMAS** only; hardy stock, bred for winter layers. Large brown eggs, $1 for thirteen. Haystack Mountain Farm, Norfolk, Conn.

**LIGHT** Brahmas exclusively; devotion to one variety gives best results. I breed for fancy and utility. Eggs from best matings $2 per sit.; 3 sits. $5; incu. eggs $6 100. Ralph Stoddard, N. Hanover, Mass.

**LIGHT** Brahmas, the right kind; eggs, 10c. each; $6 per 100. J. R. Hatch, Cliftondale, Mass.

### BREEDING STOCK.

**ALL BREEDS** of live pure bred poultry, pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian hares, cavies, dogs, cats, and all pet stock. A complete list in our large 162-page catalogue. Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Co., Dep't I. 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York city.

**HILLCREST FARMS,** New York and world's fair winners, Partridge and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes. Importers of Homer Pigeons, Shetland Ponies, Boston Terriers. Eggs in season. Write your wants. Wm. F. Fotterall, Oakford, Bucks Co., Pa.

**MCELHENY'S** S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Rhode Island Reds are prize winners and money makers. Write your wants. McElheny's Poultry Farm, Box 273, Cuba, N. Y.

**40 VARIETIES,** chickens, ducks, turkeys; illustrated book; val. information, 6c. Save money; list free. John E. Heatwole, F. P., Harrisonburg, Va.

**90 VAR'S** breeds. Poultry, eggs, pigeons, dogs, ferrets, hares, etc.; booklet free, col'd desc. 60c.; P. book 10c. J. A. Bergey, Box D, Telford, Pa.

**57 VARIETIES** poultry and pigeons; stock for sale; eggs in season; 64-page cat., 4c. in stamps; 2c. stamp for reply. A. E. Groff, Telford, Pa.

### BUCKEYE REDS.

**METCALF STRAIN** Buckeye Reds, great winter layers; hardy chicks. Eggs $2.50 sitting; circular free. Minnie Hudson, Ellisburg, N. Y.

### CHARCOAL.

**CHARCOAL** is a blood purifier for poultry. We prepare especially for this purpose in the proper size for all poultry, at $2 per 100 lbs., freight paid. Thomas & Bros., E. Columbia Ave. and Beach St., Phila., Pa.

**CHARCOAL,** Medium fine or granulated $1.75 per bbl. Freight paid. Hollis, Park & Pollard Co., Canal St., Boston.

**POULTRY CHARCOAL** only $1 per bbl., sample free. C. B. Charcoal Co., Bridgewater, Mass.

### CHICKENS.

**WHITE** Plymouth Rock chicks 15c. each; eggs $1 per sitting; $5 per 100. W. D. Hall, South Walpole, Mass.

**5000 NEW** hatched chicks from heavy laying large size breeders. S. C. White Leghorns $10 per 100; best strains; order at once. C. A. Stevens & Co., Box 5, Wilson, N. Y.

**DON'T HESITATE, DON'T DELAY.** If you have not enough chicks to renew your flock of layers another season, buy them now. We have Barred, Buff, and White Rocks; Buff and White Wyandottes; R. I. Reds and White Leghorns at $15 per 100; $140 per 1000. Safe arrival guaranteed. Hollis, Park & Pollard Co., 46 Canal St., Boston, Mass.

**FOR SALE,** strong, hardy chick due last of March or first of April; genuine R. I. Reds direct from the Little Compton Farms; B. P. Rocks, part Bradley Bros.' stock. The old stand-by cross—Lt. Brahma-P. Rock. R. I. Reds and B. P. Rocks, $12 per hundred. Crossbred chicks $10 per hundred. This hatch is as early as I consider it safe to ship newly hatched chicks. You don't want them frozen before you get them. Horse Chestnut Farm, Circ. free. E. G. Gifford, prop., So. Westport, Mass.

**CHICKENS, R. I. REDS** from 214-egg strain, greatest laying strain 15 cts. each, ready for shipment. Eggs for hatching from this noted strain. Circular giving price list, origin, and history of R. I. Reds. T. N. Smith, box 186, Attleboro Falls, Mass. Telephone 12-5, No. Attleboro.

**NEW HATCHED CHICKS** from my best pens R. C. R. I. Reds and W. P. Rocks; must be ordered in advance. M. B. Gould, Granville, N. Y.

### CUT CLOVER.

**CUT CLOVER** $1 per 100 lbs.; none better. Curtiss & Co., A. Ransomville, N. Y.

### DUCKS.

**EGGS** for hatching from Pekin, Rouen, Cayuga, and Indian Runner ducks $1 per sitting. Blue Swedish and Colored Muscovy $2.50; price list for stamp. I. H. Scribner, Contoocook, N. H.

**JERSEY** strain Pekin ducks please; eggs $1 per 9; catalogue. Springer Bros., Bridgeton, N. J.

**2000 PONDEROUS** Pekins for sale. Eggs $5 the 100; $45 the 1000. White Rock and White Wyan. eggs $5 the 100. Pea fowl, quail; prompt shipment. Golden West Duck Ranche, Joliet, Ills.

**MAMMOTH PEKINS,** $1.25 each. Eggs, $1.50 per sitting; $7 per 100. Good stock; strong fertile eggs. Meadow Farm, Hartsdale, N. Y.

### EGGS.

**S. C. BROWN** Leghorns, Bright's strain; Barred Rocks, Bradley Bros.; first class stock; eggs $1.50. Rev. E. J. Guernsey, Keeseville, N. Y.

**FOR SALE,** S. C. Rhode Island Red eggs, $4 a hundred. New Castle Poultry Plant, New Castle, Del.

**MONGOLIAN** Ring Necked Pheasants, 12 eggs $3; Bronze turkeys, 15 eggs $4.50; standard bred laying strain S. C. Black and Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes, 15 eggs $3. These are the best of their kind. Order at once; delivery in season in order of receipt. James E. Palmer, Dolgeville, N. Y.

**EGGS** from good White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks, $1 sitting; $5 per 100. Stock for sale that will please and satisfy. Glyndon Poultry Yards, Samuel H. Yeatts, proprietor, Glyndon, Md.

**ROSE COMB** Rhode Island Red incubator eggs, $4 per 100. G. W. Peabody, Route 2, Willimantic, Conn.

**EGGS** $1 per 15; $2 per 40, from thoroughbred Brahmas, Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Leghorns; 12 varieties; catalogue. S. K. Mohr, Coopersburg, Pa.

**BUFFINTON** will sell eggs from best stock R. C. Buff Orpingtons, Columbian Wyandottes, and Partridge Plymouth Rocks $2 for 15; $5 for 40. Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff and Silver Penciled Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, and R. C. R. I. Reds, $1.50 for 13; $4 for 40; $8 for 100. Eggs from fairly good stock of Buff P. Rock, Buff Wyandotte, Buff Leghorn, and R. I. Red, $4 for 100. As we have free delivery of mail at the farm, have decided to change our address. Send for circular. Rowland G. Buffinton, Somerset, Mass.

**EGGS** from large, vigorous, free range Buff Rocks and R. C. Black Minorcas, headed by 242 egg str. cocks and cockerels. Splendid utility and beauty $1.25 per 15. Hiram Walker, Chalfont, Pa.

**BUFF COCHINS** and S. C. Buff Leghorns, winners at Olney and Evansville shows. Eggs $2 per 15. Chas. Reber, West Liberty, Ill.

**EGGS** from splendid White and Columbian Wyand. Wh. and B'd Rocks, W. Wyan. pen Duston direct, headed by splendid c'k'l; Rocks, Fishel, Thompson str. eggs $1 sit. Arthur Bros., Logan Sta., Philadelphia, Pa.

**SEE OUR ADVERTISEMENT,** page 223. Pleasant View P. Farm Co., Hopewell, N. J.

**BEAUTILITY** Buff and White Wyandottes. Piser & Riddel, and Duston strain; prize stock. Eggs—Buffs $2, 15; $5, 45. Whites $1.50, 15; $2.75, 30; $5, 100. Pekin ducks $1.50, 12; $7, 100. 75 to 80 per cent fertile. A. W. Hunsberger, F. D. 2, Hatfield, Pa.

**EGGS,** 15 choicest pens, Wh. Wyandottes, S. C. W. Leghorns, Anconas, R. C. R. I. Reds. Large vigorous birds, remarkably good standard and laying qualities. Get prices. G. H. Kinzel, Winchester, Va.

**WHITE** Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks, prize winners at Bridgeton, Newark, and Scranton. We have the quality. Eggs $2 per 15; $5 per 45. W. T. Foster, Woodstown, N. J.

**FIFTEEN** eggs $2; from choicest Barred Rocks, S. C. Br. Leg., Lt. Brahmas; celebrated Thompson, Burgott, Shaw str.; grand matings; fine Belgian hares. E. J. Whittleton, M. D., Webster, N. Y.

**CHOICEST BUFFS** only; splendid vigorous Rocks, Wyan., Leg., Cochin Bantams. Eggs $2, 15; Infertile eggs replaced free if returned; that's fair. Robert Ingersoll, R. F. D. No. 1, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

**CHOICEST** prize and utility S. C. Buff Orp., R. C. Wh. Legs.; winners Boston, Wakefield, Plymouth, Orp. eggs, $2 sit.; Leg. $1 sit.; splendid cock'ls for sale. Alexander Brown, Andover, Mass.

**EGGS,** Buff Leghorn, and Barred Rock, $1.50; White Wyandotte $1 and $1.50 per sitting. Six birds at the large Norwalk show won prizes and a special. C. D. Harvey, North Fairfield, Ohio.

**CHOICEST** S. C. Br. Legs., Barred Rocks, foremost breeder's stock. Pens mated for exhibition and utility. Eggs at right prices. "Permanent customers" my motto. Valley Farm, Mt. Sidney, Va.

**BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS** and Rose Comb R. I. Reds. Eggs from my cup winners $2 per sitting. Write for circular. Geo. G. Whitmore, Middletown, Ct.

**EGGS,** very highest type S. C. Brown Leghorns and White Wyandottes; blue ribbon winners, unexcelled for utility, from exceedingly choice matings, $5 sit.; 2 sits. $5. Rosemary Farm, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

**S. C. WHITE** Leghorns and B'd Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for hatching a specialty; $1.50 per 15; $8 per 100. Address John Raiser, Rochelle Park, Bergen Co., New Jersey.

**S. C. BROWN** Leghorns and White Rocks, prize winners. Eggs $2 per 15; $3 per 30. John L. Burt, Adams, Mass.

**20000 FERTILE** eggs for hatching, S. C. White Leghorns, heavy layers, summer and winter, of large white eggs, large fine stock. Eggs $1 per 13; $2.50 per 50; $4 per 100. From selected pens of choice stock $1.50 per 15; $4 per 50; $7 per 100. Stock for sale, Van Dreser and Blanchard strains. C. A. Stevens & Co., Box 13, Wilson, N. Y.

**LISTEN!** D. L. Schrock, Archbold, O., has Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks, noted stralns. Eggs, $1 per 15; stock always. Also Duroc Jersey Swine.

**ROSE** Comb White Leghorns. Eggs prize stock. C. N. Paige, New Boston, N. H.

**R. C. REDS.** Eggs from pure bred farm raised stock $1 per 13; $2 per 30. Thos. E. Shaw, Templeton, Mass.

**IF YOU WISH TO IMPROVE** your stock send to C. A. Ballou, for some of his Barred Plymouth Rock eggs. My stock came from two as fine strains as stands in America. I raised every bird I have shown, and have won in the best of company. At Providence, one 1st, two 2d, one 3d, 5 specials. Worcester, 1st fowls, 2d chicks. Boston, 2d pen. C. A. Ballou, 24 Lee St., Worcester, Mass.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES.** State cup and N. Y. winners. Exhibition matings $5 per 14; $10 per 40; others $2 per 14. Bred to lay stock, $1 per 14; $7 per 100. W. Leghorns from two champion males $2 per 14; others $1 per 14; $5 per 100; fertility guaranteed; circular. West Mt. Poultry Yards, Box D, Naugatuck, Conn.

**MAPLE VILLA** Poultry Yards. Andalusians, Rocks, Leghorns, Minorcas, Wyandottes, Hamburgs, Anconas. Satisfaction guaran. Eggs 15, $1.50; 30, $2.50; 50, $4; 100, $6. W. G. Mosher, Sylvania, Pa.

**EGGS** from Long Pond strain Barred Rocks and Pekin ducks, bred for laying, $2 per 15; $5 per 50; $8 per 100. J. O. H. Newton, Box 16, R. 1, No. Londonderry, N. H.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING,** White Wyandotte and W. P. Rocks by the sitting, hundred, or thousand. Twenty years careful breeding to lay eggs and make good poultry; 1000 selected strong healthy birds in our yards. If interested in strictly high grade stock, either for show or business purposes, send for our illustrated catalogue and price list. Pollard Poultry Farm, Attleboro, Mass.

**BARRED ROCK** eggs $1.50 for 15; $5 per 100. Glenwood Farm, Locks Village, Mass.

**EGGS** from prize winners. W. Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks, Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds, I sitting $1; $5 per 100. Mrs. A. C. Witherell, R. F. D., Chester, Vt.

**WHITE PLYMOUTH** Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, record layers and winners at strongest shows; eggs $1.50 per 15; $3 for 50. W. S. Harris, Mansfield, Mass.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORN** hatching eggs; pens selected and mated from vigorous stock in excellent condition that have proved to be great layers. $1.25 per sitting of 15; $6 per 100; we guarantee our eggs to be 90 per cent fertile. St. Moritz Farm, Ramsey, N. J.

**WHITE AND BUFF WYANDOTTES,** shape, color, comb, eye right; yellow legs; big farm raised, prolific layers, brown eggs. Scratch sheds, dry feeding, show and business kind. Eggs, best, 13, $2; 45, $5; 100, $9. Others $1 per 13. C. E. Davis, Warner, N. H.

**EGGS** for hatching from fine Rhode Island Reds. Mrs. C. A. Stehblus, Broad Creek, Va.

## EGGS.

BUY EGGS that will hatch strong chicks, from Vernon Fruit and Poultry Farm, the largest free range dry feed colony plant in the world. Incubator eggs and chicks a specialty. Also Tillinghast's brooders and lamps.
G. G. Tillinghast, proprietor, Vernon, Conn.

ROSE COMB R. I. REDS, thoroughbred. $1 for 15 eggs; 10 varieties at same price. Write us. Wayside Poultry Co.,
G. S. Vibbert, manager, Chittenville, Conn.

WORLD FAMOUS blue ribbon Orpingtons; Rocks, Wyandottes, N. Y. and Boston 1st winners; catalogue will delight you. Eggs; stock.
Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

LARGE M. B. turkey and M. Toulouse goose eggs 25c. each. F. T. Baker, Ransomville, N. Y.

BREEDER of B. P. Rocks only, E. B. Thompson strain. Eggs for hatching $2 for 13; $3 for 26; also incubator eggs $5 per 100.
J. B. Hartpence, Trenton, N. J.

W. H. turkey eggs $2 13. Ancona eggs $1 20; $4 100. B. I. Brown, R. R. 3, Waterford, Pa.

COMMERCIAL Poultry Yards. Look under Leghorns for eggs from extra fine large stock.

ROSE COMB POULTRY FARM. Rose Comb R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes, Houdans, Rose Comb Black Minorcas. Eggs $1 per 13; $6 per 100.
W. H. Frey, Box 55, Milltown, New Jersey.

EGGS for hatching. Fancy White Wyandottes, vigorous stock, $1 per sitting; $5 per 100. Forty breeding pens carefully mated. Capacity 500 eggs daily. Concord River Poultry Farm, R. B. Holden, prop., Billerica, Mass. Orders also promptly filled at Holden Bros., 35 So. Market St., Boston, Mass. Telephone 762 Richmond.

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FAVEROLLES — "The king of utility fowls." Circular for stamp. Dr. Phelps,
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FAVEROLLES and Orpingtons. Edwin C. Roth, Buffalo, N. Y., reports in March a pen of 8 Salmon Faverolle pullets (Melrose strain) laying 52 eggs in 7 days. Circular. A. F. Melrose, Gotts Falls, N. H.

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NEW METHOD Dry Feeding (revised). Directions 25c. Dr. Nottage, Goshen, Mass.

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HERMAN'S BLACK Breasted Red Games, best blood; stock for sale; eggs $3 for 15.
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CORNISH and White Indian Games, blocky, stocky birds. Silver and Golden Duckwing Game Bantams. Eggs $2 for 13; $5 for 39; $10 a hundred. Riverside Poultry Farm, North Hartland, Vermont.

ROYAL White Indian Games. No expense spared to secure very choicest exhibition, utility stock. St. Louis, Boston, New York, Chicago win's. Eggs $3 sit.; 2 sits. $5. Rosemary Farm, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

CORNISH INDIAN Games, the great N. Y. and Boston winners since 1898; also standard bred prize winning S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, and Light Brahmas. Send for circular to A. S. Denison, manager,
care of Henry H. Kirby, Warwick, R. I.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES. For the present season I have selected and mated fifteen choice pens containing my prize winners at Springfield, New York, and Boston. All birds are farm grown, large, strong, vigorous and healthy. Eggs $2 per 15.
A. H. Sagendorph,
Alta Crest Farm, Spencer, Mass.

## GRIT.

GRIT? Try Silverdale grit. It is only $1 per 100 lbs. Others like it; you will.
Silverdale Grit Co., 85 Journal Building, Boston.

## HOUDANS.

PINCKNEY Houdans, large, dark, heavy crested birds, bred by trap nest system, winners at New York, Boston, and other shows. A few trios for sale. Eggs $3 sitting. Park View Poultry Yards,
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BEFORE buying an incubator, get our free catalogue. It will give you some money saving points, even if you do not buy of us.
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LEADING makes of Incubators, Brooders; good order; cheap. W. J. Curtiss, Ransomville, N. Y.

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BLACK JAVAS. Eggs from large stock, scoring 92½ to 96½, headed by 10½ lb. cockerels. Fine cockerels with score card for sale. Write for prices.
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IVES' Black Langshans solve winter egg problem. Prize winners; eggs $2. Paul Ives, Guilford, Conn.

BLACK Langshan eggs from prize winners, $2 per sitting. F. A. Sargent, Henniker, N. H.

## LEG BANDS.

COLOR BAND your poultry, pigeons, identify at sight across pen; no handling necessary. Price list, samples, stamp. A. Spiller, Beverly, Mass.

## LEGHORNS.

A FEW VERY LARGE high stationed, rich colored, stylish males in S. C. Brown Leghorns at $4 and $5 each. Extra sized cockerels for crossing, $2 to $3 each. Grove Hill Poultry Yards,
Box 401 A, Waltham, Mass.

STEWART'S champion winter laying R. C. White Leghorns are the results of 20 years trap nest breeding. Our yards contain 63 hens with records of over 240 eggs each. Eggs $2 per 15; $9 per 100.
L. C. Stewart, South Jefferson, N. Y.

SEE OUR ADVERTISEMENT, page 223.
Pleasant View P. Farm Co., Hopewell, N. J.

BROWN LEGHORNS, bred for laying and size, best stock I ever had, and sure to please you if you look for large stock and plenty of eggs; free range insures fertility. Selected eggs 20 for $1; 100 eggs $3.50. James M. Smith,
R. F. D. 2, Perkiomenville, Pa.

S. C. BUFF and White Leghorn eggs 10 cents each.
M. J. Stabell, Atlanta, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorns exclusively. Eggs for hatching $1 per 15; $2.25 per 50; $4 per 100; 700 trap nests in use.
Waterford Poultry Yards, Waterford, Penn.

PEERLESS R.C. Brown Leghorns, splendid winnings at Chicago, world's fair, etc.; circular describes 4 superb special matings. Good average eggs, $1.50 per 15; $6 per 100. Dr. F. M. Reed, Wyanet, Ill.

PEERLESS S. C. White Leghorns, 15 prizes on 15 birds, Portland, 1905, including silver cup best display; average score 15 birds, 94 points. Eggs $1.50 per 15. Lincoln C. Holmes, Sanford, Me.

S. C. BROWN Leghorns, layers; free circular.
Orion E. Michael, R. R. 6, Dayton, Ohio.


5 or 6 oz., fed warm all they want. Evening whole corn in litter. I had 7 hens finish their hatches and got 18 chicks. Sold a friend a sitting, and he did not get a chick. I gave him another sitting,—more disappointment for him, no doubt. Many of the chicks die in the shell, some one and two weeks growth; more when they are full grown, and ready to come out; fully one-half are infertile. I think the eggs contain too much water, and chicks are drowned by the excessive moisture. I would like if some of the shining lights in the poultry business would handle this question without gloves. It perplexes and discourages many. The pullets and cockerels I have were hatched Feb. 16th, '05; cock is two years."

All the lights of all degrees of brilliance in the poultry world are cordially invited to contribute what they know about the causes of fertility and infertility. As I said in writing on the subject a few months ago, I don't profess to know much about it,—beyond the facts as they appear when the eggs are incubated.

**Peculiar Shells on Eggs.** (W. S.)—"Certain of the eggs laid by my hens are marked with small irregular shaped wet looking blotches on the shell. The marks cover from one-half to three-fourths of the entire surface. On breaking the egg and looking at the shell by transmitted light the blotches have the appearance of water marks. The membrane that clings to the shell is marked at both ends with light streaks, parallel to the length of the egg. Upon pulling this membrane from the shell these streaks disappear in a few minutes. The blotches persist, and are in the shell. The blotches show in from two to five days, and give an appearance of staleness to the egg. My stock of 28 hens—pullets—are fed ½ lb. meat scrap, 2 lbs. bran, ½ lb. cottonseed meal—dark, 1 quart of oats, daily. They have a range, though they range but little."

Such shells are often seen. Many flocks produce a proportion of them while the rest of the eggs have normal shells. I presume that the fault is due to imperfect structure of the shell. Perhaps an analysis of shells would show what was the trouble. Whatever the specific cause, it seems to be constitutional with some hens rather than due to food or conditions, or else it appears in eggs of some hens under conditions in which it does not appear in the eggs of others, when—if the cause were aggravated the eggs of a larger number would be affected. This is one of the class of questions the experiment stations with their specially trained men and laboratory equipments should take up instead of giving so much attention to matters that are determined in the ordinary course of poultry keeping.

**Blue Mountain Hens.** (F. W. B.)—"Is there such a breed of hen known as the Blue Mountain? Very frequently here in Maine we hear farmers speak of such a hen, and in every case it is spoken of as an exceptionally fine layer. If there is such a breed do you know where it can be obtained, or can you tell me by what methods of breeding it is obtained?"

I never heard of hens called by that name. Perhaps some reader can throw light on the question.

**Hens Lose Feathers on the Back.** (W. F. C.)—"A few of my chickens have the feathers apparently eaten off their backs—only about one-eighth inch remains, and it seems a little sore. Otherwise they are in good health, and lay right along. The house is clean, full of dust, and the roosts are sprayed once a week. I wrote to you a few days ago about this matter, but since then some more have commenced to lose their feathers."

The loss of or damage to the feathers on the back of the hen at this season is usually due to the feet of her mate, though I have had hens lose the feathers on the back and look just the same which had never run with a male bird at all.

**Probably Feather Eating.** (L. J. P.)—"About two weeks ago I bought a yearling cock to mate with my S. C. W. Leghorn pullets all from one breeder; pullets were bought last October. The cock was as fine and as select as a ribbon when received, but after having him for two weeks he looked like he had gone through a cyclone. His feathers are


SUPERIOR S. C. Brown Leghorns; 13 years careful breeding; clean sweep Rochester, 1905. Seven prizes and cup, Portland, 1905; eggs, special matings, $5; from fine stock $1.50 sit. E. K. Gerry, Sanford, Me.

S. C. Br. Leg. nice c'k'ls, $1.50; eggs $1-15; $4.50-100. Unfertiles replaced. R. Hill, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

EGGS. Few finest pens Black Leghorns. First cockerel, Portland, Me., heads pen one; grand two year old pen two. Females very choice. Eggs $1.25 and $1 per 15. A. B. Howard, Barnesville, O.

ORCHARD Poultry Farm, Trenton, N. J. S. C. W. Leghorns exclu.; Wyckoff str.; free range. Eggs $1.50 per 15; $2.50 per 30; discount larger orders.

MYS. C. WHITE Leghorns are stay white and prize winners. Write for prices.
H. L. Watts, Cuba, N. Y.

SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, bred 10 years for heavy laying qualities and standard requirements. Eggs $1 per 15; $5 per 100; circular free.
A. G. Symonds, Route 2, Contoocook, N. H.

S. C. Brown Leghorns, farm range, eggs $1 per 15; $4 per 100. E. Schmidt, New Canaan, Conn.

20000 FERTILE eggs for hatching; high class S. C. White Leghorns, heavy layers summer and winter; large fine breeders. Eggs $1.50 per 15; $4 per 50; $7 per 100, from selected pens. Second best pens $1 per 13; $2.50 per 50; $4 per 100. Stock for sale; young chicks $10 per 100. Van Dreser and Blauchard strains, egg machines.
C. A. Stevens & Co., Box 3, Wilson, N. Y.

WE OFFER 500 S. C. White Leghorn yearling hens, hatched March and April, 1905; laying exceptionally large eggs; prime condition $2 each.
St. Moritz Farm, Ramsey, N. J.

CHOICE S. C. B. Leghorns, free range, farm raised; eggs $1 dozen; $5 100. Chicks 15c. Breeders for sale. J. R. Hatch, Cliftondale, Mass.

WOOD strain superior S. C. White Leghorns. Careful selection and best males obtainable made this strain famous for egg production. Eggs 15, $1.50; 100, $8; cir. G. Monroe Wood, Woodville, N. Y.

S. C. BLACK Leghorn eggs $2 per 15; $5 for 45; stock bred for eggs and show. Packed to go any distance; guar. 75 per cent fertile. Great laying strain. Quimby & Brown, Box 291, Ipswich, Mass.

ROSE COMB Buff Leghorns, line bred prize winners; first on cockerel, pullet and pen at West Haven, 1906. Eggs $1.50 per 15; $2.50 per 30.
J. H. Steele, East Haven, Conn.

EGGS AND LITTLE CHICKS, from our S. C. White Leghorns, colonied on range; bred for profitable business and excellent beauty. Write
Frank C. Edson, LeRoy, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL POULTRY YARDS, 1000 S. C. White Leghorn pullets and cockerels for sale. The kind you want at prices you can stand. "Mason's Leghorns are the large ones." Very hardy and great layers. Returnable at my expense if unsatisfactory; best eggs, 15 for $1; 45 for $2.50; 100 for $5. Illustrated circular. Frank K. Mason, Arcade, N. Y.

## MINORCAS.

1000 Minorcas, best quality, 28 page cat. Geo. H. Northup, R. F. D. 2, Raceville, N. Y.

BLACK Minorcas. Choice stock always. Eggs $3 13. R. Story, 187 Arlington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHITE Minorcas, Madison Square winners. Eggs $3 per 15. M. E. Caverly, East Nutley, N. J.

ROSE and Single Comb Black Minorcas, pens headed by New York, Boston, Rochester, and Auburn winners. Eggs $2, to $5; fine males at reasonable prices. M. V. Allen, Ovid, N. Y.

SIX superb pens S. C. B. Minorcas line bred, vigorous, correct shape; big black snappy kind that have won always under foremost judges. Eggs $2 sitting. Dr. Jos. E. Blanck, Green Lane, Pa.

MINORCAS, Rose Comb Blacks, Northup strain, the egg machines and money makers; eggs $2 sit. John Schlegel, 106 Meserole St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROGERS S. C. Black Minorcas, winners blue ribbon at 9 shows this winter. Have two pens mated special; one is headed by 1st cockerel at Brockton fair and 13 nice hens; the other by 3d cock at Boston, 1906, and 15 nice pullets. Eggs $2 and $3 per 13. Martin L. Rogers, Falmouth, Mass.

R. C. BLACK and White Minorcas; 14 years a breeder; eggs $1.50 per 15.
Chas. R. Risley, Silver Lane, Conn.

DEXTER'S Black Minorcas, leading winners at Boston since 1897. Imported stock bred. Will produce grand birds. Geo. H. Dexter, Everett, Mass.

S. C. BLACK Minorcas, Northup strain, eggs, from prize winners, $1.50 per 15; $2.75 for 30.
Julius E. Stange, Adrian, Mich.

SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas, greatest layers (200 a year) of largest eggs (2¼ pounds per dozen). Have mated two grand pens for private use. Every bird a winner or bred from winners, and each specimen standard weight or over. Will book twenty sittings of eggs at $2 per 13. Order now.
Garretson Terrill, North Woodbury, Conn.

BEAUTIFUL ROSE COMB Black Minorcas, 200-egg strain; choicest stock; standard size; small combs; 15 eggs for $2; hatch guaranteed.
D. L. Rowe, Poultney, Vt.

EGGS from selected Rose and S. C. Black Min. Have won highest honors at the largest shows. Pens mated to produce winners. Heavy layers, perfection in shape; mating list free. Eggs, S. C. $2; R. C. $2.50 per 15. S. O. Kent, Rowley, Mass.

FOR SALE, for want of room, breeding pen of Rose Comb Black Minorcas, Northup and Allen stock. All first class.
J. D. Grover, New Berlin, N. Y.

ROYAL White Minorcas are all over standard weight. Eggs $2 per 15; three sittings $5.
R. F. Talbot, New Berlin, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas exclusively, Northup strain; eggs very fertile, $1 per sitting. B. C. Deyo, Delivery, New Paltz, N. Y.

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SEND FOR OUR 25c., 50c., and $1 complete sets of cigar bands, including center picture, etc., with full instructions how to arrange in up to date ornamental patterns. Phila. Cigar Band Co.,
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ORPINGTONS, BUFF, BLACK, WHITE. Why not have the very best obtainable? First cost may be a little more, but you get the stock and blood from the grandest winning strain in America, and from the largest Orpington breeder. Send for forty page illustrated Orpington catalogue, also mating list describing thirty-two breeding yards and prices of eggs. The blood from the largest winners at New York the past three years is in these yards.
Box 59, Willow Brook Farm, Berlin, Conn.

SINGLE COMB Buff and White Orpingtons, prize winning stock. Eggs $1 and $2 per sitting.
R. H. Rice, Pownal, Vermont.

WINNING S. C. Buff Orpington eggs, grand matings, $2 15. Joshua Shute, Meriden, Ct.

SINGLE COMB Buff Orpingtons, imported and home grown stock, 2d and 5th hens at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., 1906. A few pens of utility birds for sale at $10. Eggs, $3 and $5 for 15.
Friedenheim Poultry Yards,
South Hadley, Mass.

BLACK Orpingtons, 1st Portland, Me.; 3 on hens, Boston. C. E. Shafer, East Brookfield, Mass.

MAINE bred, Buff, Black, White; mating list. A. L. Goodwin, 106 Main St., Fairfield, Maine.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Salmon Faverolles, 15 eggs $2. Arthur Waite, Rockville, Mass.

JUBILEE Orpingtons, Cook strain, few sittings at $2.50; won 1st hen, 3d cock, Boston, 1906.
C. W. Dabney, Dedham, Mass.

ROSE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS, big, beautiful birds, unsurpassed layers. Eggs $3 for fifteen. Mrs. G. H. Willard, New Berlin, N. Y.

ORPINGTONS, Buff, Black, White, the best. Eggs for hatching a specialty; send for circular.
A. O. Dickinson, North Chelmsford, Mass.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, heavy laying strain. They are prize winners. Eggs $7.50 per 100.
Dr. Gooding, Box B, Brockport, N. Y.

S. C. Buff Orp. eggs, $2 per 15; fine quality.
A. Kimmlent, West Albany, N. Y.

ROSE Comb Buff Orpingtons. We defeated Cook & Sons at Madison Square Garden, 1906, on cock, cockerel and pullet. We naturally have the best.
J. W. Andrews, Dover, N. J.

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HIGHEST prices paid for Pheasants, Homers, common and fancy pigeons, peacocks, ferrets, guineas, standard fowl, turkeys, bantams, geese, quail, deer, dogs, fancy waterfowl, wild game, singing birds; also eggs; state prices. N. Wicks, Arlington, N. Y.

## PIGEONS.

SUCCESSFUL PIGEON RAISING. Latest and most practical book for squab raisers. Full of valuable information, concisely stated. The author personally conducts a plant of 11,000 birds, and tells his secrets frankly. Invaluable to the beginner, telling how to buy stock, and how to succeed. Contains 101 pages, 21 fine engravings, handsomely bound. Price 50c. postpaid. You ought to have it.
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TRUE Squab Matter; true facts about squabs free. Homer Squab Lofts, Dept. Y., Saginaw, Mich.

GUARANTEED MATED HOMERS for sale from the oldest and highest grade squab farm in America; capacity of farm 14,000 birds.
John Y. Crawford,
Mt. Pleasant Pigeon Farms, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

5 PER CENT OF SQUABS you can lose; more is unnecessary waste; 12 squabs from each pair yearly you can raise; less is needless loss. Send dime for booklet, "Secret of Profitable Squab Raising," for the rest. W. G. Todd,
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HOMERS, 75 p'rs, guaranteed. Extra fine breeders cheap. V. G. Demarest, Enterprise, N. Y.

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PRACTICAL White Plymouth Rocks, robust birds, excellent layers and prime table fowls. Eggs $1.50 per 15; incubator eggs $5 per 100.
J. T. Angell, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

BUFF Plymouth Rocks, choice breeders of Nugget strain, cockerels $3 to $5; pullets $1.50 to $2.50.
Mrs. J. H. Millikan, Toboso, Ohio.

LARGE, STRONG, vigorous Barred Plymouth cockerels, sound in color, and grand in shape. Extra nice colored ones, $5 each; good ones, $3 each. Males in large numbers for crossing, or for utility purposes at special prices. Some splendid breeding females at $3 each. Special prices on large numbers.
Grove Hill Poultry Yards, Box 401, Waltham, Mass.

BUFF ROCKS, winners of 100 premiums in three years; solid in color; stock and eggs.
Dr. Coolidge, Warner, N. H.

1000 Utility Buff Rocks. Eggs $1, $2 sit.; $5 100.
K. P. Yards, Cataumet, Mass.

SEE OUR ADVERTISEMENT, page 223.
Pleasant View P. Farm Co., Hopewell, N. J.

BARRED ROCKS, Hawkins-Thompson strain. My birds have size, shape, color, and are heavy layers of dark brown eggs; 15 eggs $1.
Roy E. Pike, Livermore, Maine.

BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, Bright strain eggs, that will produce prize winners, $2 per 15. Eggs from laying strain, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. This strain has been carefully bred for years for superior egg production and large vigorous stock; good hatch guaranteed. Young chicks for sale after April 1st. Write for prices, and book orders early.
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W. P. ROCK eggs for hatching; nice stock, great layers; can fill large orders. $1 per 13; $5 per 100. W. M. Davis,
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WHITE Rocks, celebrated Graves, Fishel, Huyler strains. Five splendid pens, strong in shape, color, size. Eggs $1.50, 15; $6 per 100; 20 grand cockerels $3 to $5. Ulric Dahlgren, Princeton, N. J.

AMERICA'S best strains Buff and Barred Rocks. Eggs $1.50 and $1 per 15; $4 per 100. Squabs, breeding pigeons. A. M. Godshall, Souderton, Pa.

BARRED P. Rocks and White Wyandottes; grand size, shape, color; result of 16 years breeding. Eggs from vigorous prolific stock, bred from our prize winners; $1 for 13, $6 for 100.
Crystal Poultry Farm, R. F. D., Bridgeville, N. J.

BUFF ROCKS. My birds have won at Boston, Springfield, Pittsfield, and West Brookfield. Eggs, $3 per 15; $5 per 30.
John H. Webb, West Brookfield, Mass.

WHITE Rocks, winners, grand layers; eggs 5c. each; 100, $4. T. P. Southworth, Canton, N. Y.

$4 FOR 100 B. P. Rock eggs from best stock.
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20 EGGS $1, W. Leg., W. Rocks, R. C. Reds, Brahmas 15 eggs $1; Pekin ducks $2 per 13; circular. J. G. Peters, No. Truro, Mass.

EDDY'S BUFF ROCKS won at Boston, 5 entries, 4 ribbons. Good breeding stock for sale. Eggs $2 per sitting; 100, $6. The Poplars,
D. B. Eddy, Somerset, Mass.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Eggs for hatching from large size, heavy laying stock that are prize winners. Circular free.
Stonycroft Farms, Thomas Steele, Rome, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL golden buff and blue barred Rocks. Eggs from grand matings of choicest stock $2 per 15; $8 per 100; free circular of splendid winnings. Stock for sale. I. V. McKenney, West Auburn, Me.

JERSEY strain White Rocks please; eggs $2, 15; catalogue. Springer Bros., Bridgeton, N. J.

BARRED ROCKS. In a hot class of 127 entries I won at Findlay show, 1 cock; 1, 3 cock'l; 1, 3 hen; 2 pullet; 1 pen, and highest scoring pen in American class. Eggs, cockerel or pullet matings, $3 per 15, straight. Carl Wilcke, Findlay, Ohio.

I AM BOOKING orders for eggs for hatching from the best Barred and White Rocks I ever owned; cockerels and pullets at reasonable prices.
W. C. Fisher, Sodus, N. Y.

WHITE Rocks, 9 first prizes this winter, Graves strain, eggs $2. F. H. Smith, Middletown, Ct.

FISHEL strain White Rocks; silver cup and 25 ribbons won this winter; eggs $3 per 15; 9 chicks to hatch, or more eggs at half price.
Irving F. Blanchard, Danvers, Mass.

WHITE and Buff Plymouth Rocks, prize winners at Brockton, Beverly, Manchester, Exeter, Lynn, Boston, (novice), Lowell, and Nashua shows. Eggs, $2 per 15. Charles C. Hartwell, Lowell, Mass.

198 EGG strain Barred Rocks; eggs $1.50 per 15.
E. E. Lawrence, Box 9, Spafford, N. Y.


Classified Advertisements continued on next page.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

**BARRED AND WHITE** Plymouth Rocks. Eggs from our best matings $2 per 15; $8 per 100. Homewood Farm, office 671 Greenwich St., New York, N. Y.

**BARRED** Rock eggs, best utility stock; Hawkins strain pure if preferred. Prizes at Stamford, Danbury, West Haven, Middletown and White Plains. $2 per 13. H. A. Conant, Port Chester, N. Y.

**WHITE** Rocks, celebrated Fishel strain; eggs from prize matings, $2 per 15; from strong, vigorous tested layers, $1 per 15; $5 per 100; large orders filled promptly. Isaac C. Clark, Pen Yan, N. Y.

**WHITE** Plymouth Rocks, Fishel strain, one fine cockerel, weighs 7 lbs., $2; 17 eggs $1. Rev. C. F. Van Sant, Jay, N. Y.

**BARRED** Rocks, cock'ls $2, $3; pullets $2; 3 for $5; yearling hens $1.50; Bradley-Thompson strain. Miss H. A. Heaton, R. I, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

**BARRED** Rocks, prize winners and world's greatest laying strain, America's best combination of beauty and utility; eggs $1.50 per 13; $4 per 40. D. D. Marvell, Woodbury H'ts, N. J.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS,** cockerels,—must be sold at once, beauties from the Bradley Bros.' strain; satisfaction, or return at once to C. W. Fuller, Shelton, Ct.

**WHITE P. ROCKS.** Eggs for hatching from very high class line bred birds, winners this season at Leominster and Pittsfield, Mass.; Manchester and Peterboro, N. H., scoring to 96 by May. Price $3 per sitting; $8 per hundred. F. G. Field, Peterboro, N. H.

**BOSTON,** 1906, 1st pullet, 3 specials. Leominster, 24 prizes and specials. Bates' Excelsior White P. Rocks; eggs $3 per 13; incubator $6 per 100; stock. S. A. Bates, Westboro, Mass.

## POLISH

**SMITH'S** White Crested Black Polish, winners in competition with world's best. Choice stock for sale. Eggs, $2 for 15; $3 for 30; prize record free. R. Easton Smith, Afton, N. Y.

**POLISH,** Silver, $5 per pair; cockerels $3; hens $2; eggs of Silver, Golden, W. C. Black, or Ancona, $1.25. E. Caldwell, Pawling, N. Y.

## POULTRY FARMS.

**TWENTY ACRE BROILER** and egg farm, equipped Cyphers incubators and brooders. Poultry, cows, horse, vehicles. J. A. D., Orange, Mass.

## PRINTING.

**THE PRINT SHOP** at "the Sign of the Dragon," Drawer H. B., Cohocton, N. Y., does poultry printing—the better sort. Ideal cuts, cata., samples.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

**R.** C. R. I. Reds and eggs; circular free. Sprague, the poultryman, Maywood, near Chicago, Ill.

**17 PRIZES** awarded on Shove's Rhode Island Reds and Houdans at the great Hagerstown fair. Eggs $2 for 15; $5 for 40. D. P. Shove, Fall River, Mass.

**ELMWOOD** Poultry Farm, Bridgewater, Mass., headquarters for R. I. Reds. See page 231.

**BRED FOR EGGS.** Single Comb Rhode Island Red eggs from best layers, $1 per sit.; trap nests used. J. C. Watt, Montville, Ct.

**SINGLE COMB** R. I. Reds, also Indian Runner and Rouen ducks. Stock and eggs. See ad. page 229. White Birch Farm, W. H. Withington, Mg'r. Union St., Bridgewater, Mass.

**SEND FOR** free booklet showing prices of eggs and birds. Ten special pens scored by well known judge. deWolf Farm, Pappoosesquaw, Bristol, Rhode Island.

**LARGEST WINNERS** at the largest shows. Two firsts at both New York and Boston, 1906. Won all five firsts at Springfield, Mass. Send for egg circular and mating list of this large size, heavy laying strain. Frank D. Read, Fall River, Mass.

**RHODE ISLAND REDS,** Rose Comb Reds. Eggs $1.50 for 15; five sittings $5; fine stock. G. W. Peabody, Route 2, Willimantic, Conn.

**MY R. C. REDS,** won cup at Brockton fair, 1905, for best display. Eggs $2 per 13. Fred C. Hollis, Brookville, Mass.

**FIRST PRIZE** winners, strongest competition for nine years. Eggs $3 per 13, $5 per 26; circular. Stafford Bros., Fall River, Mass.

**HANSEN'S** Rhode Island Reds, first prize winners at world's fair, Madison Square Garden, New York, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Warsaw. Our pens are headed this year by Red Cloud II., the grandest Rhode Island Red male in the world. Send stamp for our fine catalogue. C. N. Hansen, Box 224, Warsaw, Kentucky. Pres't National Rhode Island Red Club.

**LOUIS ANDERSON'S** and Baermann's strains of R. C. Reds. Eggs from selected prize birds $3 per 15. Other good pens, $2. Order early. Sinclair Smith, 602 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**HIGHEST** grade R. I. Reds exclu.; eggs, chicks; free circular. Dr. Geo. Benton, Elkhart, Ind.

**REDS** that are red, Rose and Single Comb. Sittings from choice standard bred birds $1.50; 100 $7. Arthur Slate, So. Windham, Conn.

**OUR REDS,** Rose and Single Comb, are silver cup winners and prolific producers of fancy brown eggs. They are bred in line, and reproduce themselves. Large brown eggs; guaranteed 80 per cent fertile $1.25 per 13; $4 per 50; $6 per 100. Prize matings, $2 per 13; $5 per 39; $10 per 100. Small special pedigree matings, $5 per 13 straight. Infertile ones replaced free. Order direct from this ad., or send for free 1906 mating list. I. W. Bean, South Braintree, Mass.

**6 YEARS** a breeder of Rhode Island Reds (Tompkins and Read strains), and Black Minorcas, Northup stock direct. Eggs from choice matings. Send for circular. Evan G. Evans, Waterbury, Vt.

**S. C. REDS,** large size, dark red color, farm raised. Fresh brown eggs, guaranteed 80 per cent fertile, $1 per 13; $6 per 100; $50 per 1000. J. W. Bean, Detroit, Maine.

**TOMPKINS'** "world's best" R. and S. C. R. I. Reds, World's fair, Madison Sq., and Boston blue rib. win.; 1906 matings highest excellence for exhib., util.; eggs; cir. Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass.

**RED FEATHER FARM REDS** are bred for utility and fancy; 1800 breeders. See advertisement, page 231.

**FOR SALE,** Rhode I. Red eggs; stock bred by me nine years for utility, vigor, and beauty; greatest strain of layers on earth, $1.25 per 15. Walter E. Porter, Danvers, Mass.

**S. C. REDS** won 18 prizes at Madison Square Garden and great eastern shows this season; send for egg circular. Incubator eggs $5 per 100. R. Seaman, Jericho, N. Y.

**RHODE ISLAND REDS,** winners of 1st prizes, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, and Cincinnati. Eggs at $2.50 per 15; special mating at $5 per 15. House Rock Poultry Farm, C. M. Bryant, prop., Wollaston, Mass.

**LENNAPPE** strain R. C. Reds. Winners at New York, Newark, and Trenton. Four superb matings for combined exhibition and utility. Eggs $2 13; $10, 100; cir. Annesley M. Anderson, Morton, Pa.

**PRIZE STOCK** Rhode Island Reds. Eggs for hatching 75 cts. per sitting of 13; $4 per 100. No eggs sent C. O. D. Brookside Poultry Yards, J. W. Young, prop., P. O. Box 107, Lanesville, Mass.

**R.** C. R. I. Reds, exhibition, none better, $1.25 sit.; 2 sits, $2. Rev. F. H. Parsons, Union, N. Y.


all clipped off at the end, of which I enclose you samples. Now what I want to know is whether this is caused by the deplumiug mite, and if so, what measures shall I pursue to combat same? I have had no trouble with my pullets, for I clean out and spray every Saturday afternoon, which is my half-day holiday, with Lee's lice killer and air slaked lime. None of the pullets have so far been affected, as I have used extra precaution — sprinkled them with Lee's lice powder, and separated the cock bird. The pullets have done good work all winter for egg production, which is a good recommendation for their breeder, as I was handicapped, leaving home at 6 A. M., and not returning for supper until 9 P. M. My only time was my Saturday half-holiday and Sunday."

The feathers were broken by some of the pullets. Deplumiug mites cause the feathers to break off at the surface of the skin. Just how hens begin, aud why they indulge in feather eating, I don't know, and the varlous explanations given do not seem to cover all cases. Leghorns, and fowls with Leghorn blood in them, are especially prone to feather eating, and to pickiug the combs of the males. This might be explained in part by the restlessness of active fowls when closely confined, but a great many instances of this class look more like pure cussedness thau anything else. In this case some pullet may have playfully picked at a feather and broken it off, and continues the process, others imitating her, and the cockerel submitting. Possibly the pullet that started it was responsible for it all. She may have been disposed to the vice all the time, but did not practice it because the other hens resented it. In that case I doubt whether there is any cure but to detect the pullet and kill her. Where fowls begin picking each other's feathers it may be because of a lack of something in the food. In a few such cases I have seen the habit stopped when the fowls were furnished a piece of salt meat to pick at.

**Cramming Machine.** (D. D. W.)—"Can you tell me where I can purchase apparatus for cramming chickens?"

I think the Cyphers Incubator Co. sell a cramming machine.

**Trespassing Hens.** (C. P.) —"Is there any law that will make neighbors keep their bens off others' premises? I keep mine shut up. My neighbors let theirs run. They even scratch up my flowers and muss my walk. I don't like to have trouble with my neighbors, but it is more than I can stand."

The laws in regard to trespass of fowls and other stock vary in different places. Mrs. P. lives in Pennsylvania. What the law there is, I do not know. Generally the owner of stock can be held responsible for any damage it may do. The difficulty in cases like this is that the cash equivalent of the damage done is so small that few people care to make a fuss about it—that is, few damaged parties. The others usually make a great outcry when complaint is made of their hens. The question is a perplexing one. Like a good many other annoyances caused by inconsiderate neighbors, the results are usually more annoying than injurious. How best to meet the situation has to be determined in each case separately. I had a neighbor once whose hens would come several hundred yards to my dooryard. After driving them home once or twice without making the desired impression on the owner, I drove them into a shed with a mixed flock of my own and sent him word that some hens which I thought were his were with mine, and I wanted him to come and take them away. As he was not able to pick them out he did not know which to take, and finally agreed that if I would pick them out for him he would see that the hens gave me no further trouble. In another instance after repeatedly telling a neighbor to keep his hens home I told him that I would kill and eat every fowl of his I found on my premises. It was not necessary for me to find out what the law might have to say about that, for he kept his fowls up.

**Cockerels Lose Use of Legs.** (G. O. C.) —"I have two Orpingtons which seem to have lost the use of their legs, and are able to move only by flapping their wings, one of which has been in this condition now about two weeks, the other some three or four days. It seems to be something new in this vicinity as


**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS EXCLUSIVELY.** The best strains, line bred, closely culled and mated for best results. At Maine state show, Portland, last Dec., we won 4th cock, 1st and 3d cockerel, 2d pullet, 1st pen; silver cup for best display, and many other specials. These prize winners and many others just as good in our breeding pens. Eggs $2 per 13. Morey Farm, Herbert M. Tucker, mgr., Mechanic Falls, Maine.

**AMERICAN** Beauty strain R. C. Reds; 10 choice matings containing Chicago and other winners. Eggs $2 per 15; carefully selected, any one pen, $3 per 15; high fertility assured. W. W. Burdick, Alba, Mich.

**SPLENDID** exhibition and breeding S. C. R. I. Reds; big, vigorous, farm raised, free range stock, fine surface and undercolor; no smut. Eggs $1 per 15; $6 per 100. J. Miller, R. F. D. 7, York, Pa.

**ROSE COMB REDS EXCLUSIVELY.** Thoroughbred stock, great layers. Eggs from choice pen $1.50 per 15. H. Vollhardt, R. F. D. 3, Wallingford, Conn.

**ROSE** and S. C. R. I. Reds, Barred P. Rocks, farm raised, utility bred; hardy prolific layers. Eggs $1.50 per 15; $5 per 100. F. R. Brownell, Little Compton, R. I.

**ROSE** Comb Rhode Island Reds, heavy layers, even color, bright lustrous red; won first cock, second cockerel, recent Wilmington, Del., show. Eggs $1.50 per 13. Homer Davis, Newark, Delaware.

**RADDIN'S** S. C. Reds win this season, 1st prizes Lynn, Brockton, Mass., Portland, Me.; 2d pen Boston. Eggs $2, 15. New cat. free. Indian Chief P. Yards. J. Arthur Raddin, prop., Cliftondale, Mass.

**R.** C. R. I. Red eggs $1 per 15; $1.50 for 30; incubator eggs $3 per 100. J. H. Jackson, Tamaroa, Ill.

**I HAVE BOUGHT** 1st S. C. R. I. Red cock, Boston, 1906, and mated him to a few selected females. Limited number of sittings at $3. C. W. Dabney, Dedham, Mass.

**ROSE** and S. C. Reds, extra winter layers, 30 eggs $1.25. Mrs. M. Wallace, Bethel, Vt.

**R.** C. R. I. REDS, winners at Cambridge, N. Y. Eggs $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Tuttle strain prize winning pen $2 per 15. Separate farm from Rocks. M. B. Gould, Granville, N. Y.

**R.** C. R. I. REDS exclusively; seven years breeders of these splendid fowl; 1st and 2d prizes last six years. Eggs from best matings $1.50 for 13; utility stock from same strains $1 for 13. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. H. Pierce & Co., Brockton, Mass.

**CLARK FARM** Rhode Island Reds are farm bred and farm raised, from strong, vigorous stock that has not been inbred. They have proved their merits in the largest shows and best of company. Both Rose and Single Comb are bred exclusively on separate plants, quality being equally good on each. Chickens, stock, eggs. G. B. Clark, Concord, Mass.

## RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

**THE RHODE ISLAND WHITES** are America's utility fowls. As dressed poultry and as egg producers, they have established a reputation that no other breed has reached. Illustrated descriptive cat. free if you mention this paper. J. Alonzo Jocoy, originator and breeder, Wakefield, R. I.

## SPANISH.

**W.** F. Blk. Spanish, my specialty; always win. Choice birds $3 to $5; 15 eggs $2; 3 sittings $5. G. B. Spring, Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

## TURKEYS.

**TURKEY EGGS,** Bronze; Wyandotte and White Leghorn eggs guaranteed to hatch, or money refunded. 1500 layers. C. Adell Kayner & Co., Lockport, N. Y.

**MAMMOTH** White Hollands sire bred from prize winning imported stock, mated to mature heavy laying and weighing hens. Eggs $2 per 10. Mrs. Wm. Patterson, West Alexander, Pa.

**WANT** to buy small number of eggs following breeds. All must be pure bred and extra large. White turkeys, Black turkeys, Narragansett turkeys and White Guineas; give weights and price. O. W. Spencer, 1650 Ridge Ave., Phila., Pa.

**BRONZE** turkey eggs from large vigorous stock. Write T. D. Schofield, Woodstock, N. H.

## WANTED.

**WOODLANDS FARM, IONA, N. J.,** largest utility poultry plant in America, wants inquiries about S. C. White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

**WANTED,** a position on a poultry farm, by single man several years experience in all branches; best of references; address "G." Swiftmore Farm, Beverly, Mass.

**WANTED,** position on first class poultry farm; willing to work for board and small salary to learn business; can furnish best references as to habits, character, etc. W. N. Moore, Greenwood, S. C.

**LEARNER OR BEGINNER,** a man able and willing can find a good chance at the Creekwood Farms, Pittsford, N. Y.; $20 per month and board for a start, and better as soon as able to command more. State fullest particulars about yourself in first letter.

**WANTED,** work on poultry farm by 15 year old boy; has experience; good worker. Address E. H. Ericson, Manchester, Mass.

## WYANDOTTES.

**BUSINESS** W. Wyandottes. Stock for sale; trap nests used. Michael K. Boyer, Hammonton, N. J.

**WHITE** Wyandottes. A choice line of cockerels for breeding and show purposes. Barnes & Woodbury, Box 137, Wenham, Mass.

**ANDREWS'** Wh. Wyand. won 1st pen at Boston; see ad. page 231. J. W. Andrews, Dighton, Mass.

**WHITE WYAND.** eggs, something choice, combine utility, points, $2, 15; inen. eggs reasonable. Chestnut Grove P. Farm, Boundbrook, N. J.

**COLUMBIAN** Wyandotte eggs; won 2d c'k'l, 3d pullet, at Boston, 1906. At Concord, N. H., 4 1st, 4 2d, 2 3d, 2 4th, silver cup for best display. R. G. Richardson, Route 2, Lowell, Mass.

**BUFF** Wyandottes, Boston, 1906. Two firsts, two seconds, one third and specials in strongest competition for years; 50 good breeding birds for sale. Place egg orders now. Free descriptive circular. J. E. Burt, Athol, Mass.

**WHITE** Wyandotte eggs, 15 for $2. Duston strain birds, scoring 91 or better. Jas. L. Harring, R. F. D., Fairhaven, Mass.

**SILVER WYANDOTTES,** winners of 15 out of a possible 16 firsts at Boston and Madison Square. We are booking eggs now. Send for list of matings. We will give you a "square deal." J. C. Jodrey, Box A, Danvers, Mass.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES,** business birds. Incubator eggs at $6 per 100. D. Lincoln Orr, Box 2, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

**COLUMBIAN** Wyandottes, nicely marked, good size, good layers, mated for business. Eggs for sale. T. W. Segar, Hope Valley, R. I.

**PARTRIDGE** Wyandottes, very choicest quality. My long series of brilliant successes, including Boston, Springfield, Providence, and Newark, unquestionably proves my stock as being unsurpassed by any. Eggs from superb exhibition hens $5 sitting, 3 sittings $10; from my very finest exhibition pullets $3 sitting; from splendid pen of 12 hens and pullets, none scoring under 85 points, $2 sitting; 3 sittings $5. M. H. Coffin, Whitinsville, Mass.

**PARTRIDGE** Wyandottes—13 eggs from old hens, $2; from pullets, $1. All my males prize winners; silver cup at Queen City show, '05. O. H. Leavitt, 314 Concord St., Manchester, N. H.

**WHITE** Wyandottes exclusively. Eggs $1, 15; $5, 100. Wm. P. Browne, Wollaston, Mass.

**DUSTON'S STRAIN** selected pens; fine, strong white birds. Eggs, $2 per 15; $10 per 100. A few fine cockerels for sale. Sinclair Smith, 602 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**SIL.** Penciled Wyandottes; size, shape, pencilling; eggs $2 per 13. J. F. Howland, Taunton, Mass.

**FARM** raised W. Wyandottes. Eggs for hatching. Pikeland Poultry Farm, Phoenixville, Pa.

**BUFF WYANDOTTES,** Riddell strain; eggs $2 per 15; winners Pittsfield, Frankfort; write for particulars. Stuart A. Howland, Granville, N. Y.

**EGGS** from choice winning Wh. Wy's, $2 and $3 sitting. Geo. A. Munyan, E. Falmouth, Mass.

**SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.** I have won 4 ribbons at Madison Sq., 4 at Boston, 5 at Portland, 3 at Hagerstown, 2 at Trenton this winter. Have 8 breeding pens each headed by winner at one of the above shows. Eggs $2 per sitting; 3 sittings $5. Send for circular. H. F. Chase, Box 710, Andover, Mass.

**PARTRIDGE** Wyandottes. Quality, you ask, 1st pul. 3d ckl, silver medal for best female, Championship cup, color special, all at Madison Sq., 1906. Stock, Eggs, $3, $5. Wm. Jackman, Gloucester, Mass.

**GOLDEN** Wyandottes, Boston, 1906, in hottest competition known in New England, won two firsts, one fourth, one fifth, six entries. Eggs $2 sitting; 3 sittings, $5. O. P. Chase, Andover, Mass.

**WHITE** Wyandottes, 51 prizes, prolific layers: 15 eggs $2. Stay white c'k'ls $2 up; incub. eggs $5 per 100; circ. Wentz Bros., R. 2, Plymouth, Wis.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY,** matured birds carefully selected and mated for business. Eggs guaranteed 75 per cent fertile $1 per 13; $1.75 per 26; $3 per 50. L. D. Rogers, Bath, Maine.

**COLUMBIAN** Wy., 1 sitting $3; two $5; cockerels $3 and $5 each. N. Y. winning strain. H. C. Keen, Ridge St., Newark, N. J.

**COLUMBIAN** Wyandottes, McIntosh strain direct; the large blocky strain; eggs $2 per 15, W. I. Reid, Box 96, Hopewell, N. J.

**100 WHITE** Wyandotte hens 1 year old breeders $2. Dr. Nottage, Goshen, Mass.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES.**—The 3d cock and winner of special for shape at the last Boston show, was bred by me, and is a fair sample of my present stock. My customers also win at Brockton and Providence. Eggs that will produce winners, $5 per sitting. John N. Shipman, Randolph, Mass.

**EXPRESS PAID** on White Wyandotte eggs from choice matings $2 per 15; $5 per 45; incubator eggs $6 per 100; Jackson and Promoter strains direct; 3 firsts, 1 third, at Rochester and Bath this year. H. P. Sheldon, Box 9, Livonia, N. Y.

**PARTRIDGE** Wyandottes, 15 eggs $1.50. Extra good stock. Mrs. W. M. Davis, Hancock, N. H.

**COLUMBIAN WY.** We won 1st ck'l and 1st pullet at New York. 1st, 3d, and 6th ck'l; 1st, 2d, 4th, and 6th pullet; 1st and 6th hen; and 5th cock, at Boston. Eggs from $2 to $5 per sitting. Send for circular. Prof. John Evans & Son, Meshantiem, R. I.

**PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES** exclusively. My stock better than ever. Can please you, as stock is best money can buy; eggs $2 sit.; 2 sits. $3; poor hatches duplicated at half price. John Whittaker, Box 5, Pawtucket, R. I.

**SILVER PENCILED** Wyandottes winners at Boston, Providence, Falmouth, Lynn, and Brockton fair. Will furnish you eggs from this stock at $2 per sitting. J. E. Morse, Taunton, Mass.

**SILVER** Penciled Wys., fine, $1.50 sit.; Sil. Laced at $1. Rev. F. H. Parsons, Union, N. Y.

**SEE OUR ADVERTISEMENT,** page 223. Pleasant View P. Farm Co., Hopewell, N. J.

**SILVER PENCILED,** Partridge, Columbian Wyandottes. 1st cock Boston; 1st pullet at Madison Sq. Garden, 1906. Circular and mating list free. Geo. F. Eastman, Box 38, Granby, Mass.

**WHITE,** Buff, and Partridge Wyandottes. Eggs $1 and $2 per 15. Booklet tells the rest: 'tis free. Wellsboro Poultry Yards, Wellsboro, Pa.

**WHITE AND BUFF** Wyandotte eggs, Hawkins or Duston strain; won more prizes than all others. Snow white, true buff, blocky shape, great layers; brown eggs that will hatch, for the next 30 days one-half price; money cannot buy better. J. S. Gates, Westboro, Mass.

**WHITE** Wyandotte eggs from 4 best pens $2 per 15; from 12 good pens $5 per hundred. Milford, Mass., Dec., 1905, won 3 1st, 4 2d, and silver cup; Woonsocket, 4 entries, won 1st, 2d, and ivory soap silver cup. Henry W. Reed, Caryville, Mass.

**BEAUTY** and utility. Buff Wyandottes; have won wherever shown. Eggs $2 per 15; $7 per 100; Snowdrift White Wyandotte eggs $1.50 per 15. Maple Grove Farm, Box 51, Lexington, Mass.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES,** our strains are winners the country over; stock for sale at all times. Barnes & Woodbury, Wenham, Mass.

**PURE** Buffs, Piser & Riddell strains; 15 eggs $2. J. Q. Reynolds, Glens Falls, N. Y.

**DUSTON** strain White Wyandottes, scientifically bred and carefully selected for winter laying. Eggs from hens that will produce prize winners, $2 per 13; $5 per 39. L. B. Foust, Bayonne, N. J.

**SILVER,** Golden, and Buff Wyandottes; not what we had, but what we have. All firsts but one and all cash specials again at Boston, 1906. Eggs for sale. Wood & Freeman, Fitchburg, Mass.

**SIL. PEN.** Wyand., 3 trios $10 ea.; eggs $2 per 12; 100, $15. C. T. Andrews, Glastonbury, Conn.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES,** bred 6 years for layers. Eggs $1 per 15; $5 per 100. A. G. Symonds, Hopkinton, N. H.

**SUPERB** Silver Laced Wyandottes. Eggs from three very choicest matings only $2 per 15. Pens headed by 1st cockerel Boston, 1905, 1st cockerel Boston, 1906, and a magnificent cockerel never shown. Splendid males for sale. R. G. Williams, Barre, Mass.

**AT BOSTON,** 1905—'06, my Wyandottes won 15 regular and special prizes. I breed Golden, Buff, and White, of highest quality. Eggs from these birds hatching great. Loren H. Brown, Lunenburg, Mass.

**DUSTON** strain W. W.; will spare few sittings from my best pen $2; fair hatch guaranteed. Breeding stock for sale. Write C. M. Cudworth, Medford, Mass.

**FIRST** Class White Wyandotte yearlings, including 2d cockerel at Leominster; single birds, or mated pens, a bargain for quick buyers, as I must have the room. W. S. Lyon, Nashua, N. H.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—SNOWDRIFT STRAIN.** We have mated up 25 pens of the short backed, deep bodied, blocky built, snow white kind. Book your egg orders in advance. All orders filled in rotation. High grade cocks, cockerels, and pullets for sale. Write for prices. Picturesque Poultry Farm, Box B, Trenton Junction, New Jersey.

**SNOW WHITE** Wyandottes, strong and vigorous, heavy winter layers; rich dark brown eggs, 5cts. each; any number from best mated pens, prize winning stock $1.50 per 13; stock for sale. Myron Graffam, Webster Ave., Bangor, Me.

**COLUMBIAN** Wyandottes, seven breeding pens. Eggs, $1.50 to $3; illustrated circular. Dr. Gooding, Box B, Brockport, N. Y.

## TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

PRIZE winning Dark Brahmas; stock for sale. Eggs $1.50 per 15.
L. LeForrest Smith, Taunton, Mass.

WHITE Wyandotte eggs $4 sitting; first cockerel at Middletown heads pen; winner of sweepstake cup for best bird in show, seven hundred competing. W. H. Shute, Middletown, Conn.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, eggs from good laying pure white stock, Duston strain $2 for 13. W. E. Lloyd, Poultney, Vt.

R. I. REDS, S. and R. Comb, 500 layers, large prize winning stock. Eggs fresh and fertile, $1, 15; $4, 100; $35, 1000; circular. C. A. Sanborn, cor. Wash. and Cedar Sts., Woburn, Mass.

BUFF and Black Cochin Bantams; stock and eggs. Geo. W. Bradshaw, Jr., Taunton, Mass.

FOR SALE, 15 pairs well mated Homer pigeons. Ernest S. Davis, Middletown, Conn.

BLACK Langshan and Light Brahma eggs from farm raised prolific laying prize winning birds, $2 per 15; $5 per 50; unfertile eggs replaced free. Lyons Hill Farm, Athol, Mass.

NATURE'S Health Grit for pigeons, sample 2 cts. Home Stock Squab Co., Bridgewater, Mass.


far as I can learn. Perhaps some of your readers may know of some remedy, though the first one is beyond any remedy."

When only the legs are affected the trouble is most likely to be rheumatism, but from what Mr. C. says of the progress of the disease in the first case, I am inclined to think there is some other trouble, and that he has not noticed all the symptoms.

**Pale Yolks.** (F. O. B.)—"What is the cause of light colored yolks in eggs? I feed scratch food, dry laying food, beef scrap, dry alfalfa, charcoal, oyster shells, and grit. I follow dry feeding in hoppers, and get splendid results. I keep fresh water before the birds at all times. The light color of the yolks is very noticeable when used in making custards."

Pale yolks are common in winter in eggs of fowls which get little yellow corn and corn meal, and green food. The yellow corn has in my experience been by far the most reliable

*Second White Rock Cock, Hartford, 1906. From 1st Cock, Boston, 1905.*
C. E. Poindexter, Hartford, Conn.

method of getting rich colored yolks in winter, for hens will not as a rule eat enough of such green food as can be provided to make much impression on the color of the yolks.

**Milk for Chicks.** (E. G. C.)—"I can buy milk for 15c. per gallon, or skimmed milk at 7c. per gallon. Would it be as profitable to feed this as beef scrap at $2.75 per hundred? The idea is to keep this food constantly before the fowls. Can this kind of food be used for chicks from the start?"

The figures given are too high in my judgment for milk to be fed to poultry. I used to feed large quantities of skim milk, and comparing grain bills for periods when the fowls had all the milk they would drink and the mash mixed with milk, with bills for equal periods when no milk was used, I estimated that with wheat at $1.25 per 100 lbs., skim-milk was worth 2c. a quart to feed to poultry. In this vicinity it can often be bought for much less than that. Wheat is sold now for considerably more than $1.25 per 100 lbs., but I would not grade the value of skim milk much higher on that account, for lower priced grains may be substituted for wheat. When milk is used for chickens it may be given them from the start. The use of it does not make the use of animal food unnecessary. Milk is but a partial substitute for meat.

**Fowls in Berry Patch.** (P. T. N.)—"I recently purchased a dwelling house with a fair sized lot in one of our neighboring suburbs, and we are rather expecting to build a small chicken house in the rear of the lot. If I can carry out this plan I would build a scratching shed house and make the pen 8 x 10 feet and the shed 10 x 10 feet. Will you kindly let me know how large a flock of Barred Plymouth Rocks we could safely keep in a house of that size? The only place where we can build the house contains a number of raspberry and black currant bushes, and I would like to know whether the birds would eat the fruit, and if so whether it would injure them. If the bushes could stay without danger to the flock and would be likely to yield a reasonable crop, I would prefer to keep them, but if there is danger either to the health of the birds, or if the fruit would be entirely consumed I had better move them at once."

The fowls could run among the berries except while the fruit was ripening. The fruit will not hurt them, but they are likely to dispose of more or less of it, which might be an objection if the owner wanted it himself. A house of size mentioned will do for 25 to 30 Rocks.

**To Check a Serious Epidemic.** (M. C.)—"Can you advise some treatment to check a serious epidemic which has got a foothold in one of my coops containing some 125 or more chickens, mostly R. I. Red pullets? Noticed them more or less out of condition, slight nasal catarrh, etc., during midwinter; thought they seemed about all right again until within a couple of weeks a few have been found dead, and many appeared out of sorts, sitting or moving slowly around and no appetite. Suspecting lice, I found that wasn't the trouble. Killed about six pullets, and found inside of mouth and tongue all caked up with thick yellow matter. This seems to be the last stage of trouble; mouth filling up. Eyes all right; a little running at the nose; greenish discharge from the bowels. Isolate all noticed cases, but new ones appear each day. I suspect this is diphtheritic roup, something new to me. My main flock and breeding pens not affected under same care and feed. Suspect overcrowding is at the root of it, though ventilation has been carefully attended to all winter. Coop dry and littered. Am using disinfectant "Napereol" around the coop and in drinking water. Can you suggest any further treatment by medicine?"

The best way to handle cases like this is to kill all birds in which the disease appears to be well developed. Then in a few days go through the flock again, examining every fowl, and kill all diseased ones. Continue this as long as any cases are found. Medical treatment might be given, but it would not pay. The birds are too low in vitality. The trouble evidently begun with the colds in midwinter. Had conditions been corrected then the later complications might not have developed. The trouble may not be diphtheria It may be only canker. But the only sure way to get rid of it is by weeding out the sick. If this is not done there will almost certainly be further outbreaks of the disease at intervals for some time. The bodies of such fowls as are killed should be burned or buried deeply where no fowls or dogs can get at them.

**Line Breeding.** (G. G.)—"Does not line breeding, as described in January 1st F.-P. necessitate the use of at least two separate pens?"

Several ways of line breeding were mentioned in that lesson. There may be line breeding with only a single mating each season. In a general way as long as a man uses each year birds of either sex of a stock he has bred continuously, he is line breeding, but may not be breeding by any particular system. Where special or double matings are used to produce standard specimens, two distinct lines must be bred, and that requires one pen of each.

**Origin of Columbian Wyandottes.** (G. G.)—"What breeds were used to make the Columbian Wyandottes?"

Mr. B. M. Briggs, who originated the variety, tells in the issue of this paper for May 1, 1905, that they were first produced by an accidental cross of a White Wyandotte male on a Barred Plymouth Rock female. Mr. Edgar E. McIntosh made his strain by crossing Light Brahmas and White Wyandottes. Mr. Gilbert Harris stated in the issue of this paper for May 15, 1905, that he had made Columbian Wyandottes by crossing a White Wyandotte male on a Rose Comb R. I. Red female.

**Age of Sexual Maturity in Drakes.** (A. V. L.)—"Must the Pekin drake used be over a year old before the eggs of ducks mated with him are fertile?"

No; I do not know just how early a drake would serve ducks, for I never had young drakes running with old ducks that were laying, and my drakes have paid no attention to the young ducks that have grown up with them until they were about to lay, but I have had good fertility, good hatches, and vigorous ducklings from Pekin drakes much under a year old.

**Scaly Leg.** (H. J. B.)—"Some of my chickens have scabby and scaly legs. What is the cause of it, and the cure?"

It is caused by a parasite which burrows under the scales of legs and feet. Brush as much of the scale off as you can with a stiff old tooth or nail brush, then dip the feet in a mixture of kerosene and raw linseed oil, equal parts, (or apply mixture with brush or cloth). Repeat at intervals of a few days until the scale is removed and new skin formed.

## The Workman and His Tools.

All work done with tools depends on the skill of the workman and the quality of the tools. No matter how good the workman, if his tools are poor his work will not be the best, so that naturally the matter of selecting tools is a most important one.

People inexperienced in buying tools have one certain sure road to tool satisfaction. It is the path that has been worn deep and broad for thirty-six years by carpenters, builders, workers with tools of all kinds, men who *know*. It is the Keen Kutter road.

For every kind of tool is made under the Keen Kutter brand, and all Keen Kutter Tools are tested and guaranteed.

When you get a tool bearing the Keen Kutter trade mark, all guess work and risk passes away, for *you know* you have the best that can be made. Keen Kutter Tools were awarded the grand prize at the World's Fair, St. Louis; the prize being the only award ever given a complete line of tools at a great exposition.

Some of the kinds of Keen Kutter tools are: Axes, Adzes, Hammers, Hatchets, Chisels, Screw Drivers, Auger Bits, Files, Planes, Draw Knives, Saws, Tool Cabinets, Scythes, Hay Knives, Grass Hooks, Brush Hooks, Corn Knives, Eye Hoes, Trowels, Pruning Shears, Tinners' Snips, Scissors, Shears, Hair Clippers, Horse Shears, Razors, etc., and Knives of all kinds.

Every Keen Kutter Tool is made and sold under the trade mark and motto: "The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten."

If your dealer does not keep Keen Kutter Tools, write to the Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis, or 298 Broadway, New York, and they will see that you are supplied.

## Only a Few, But —

Only a few pens, but those of decided merit, seems to be the policy adopted by Mr. R. G. Williams, Barre, Mass. This well known breeder of Silver Laced Wyandottes is advertising in our classified columns eggs from three carefully selected matings, two of which are headed by males that were first at Boston as cockerels in 1905 and 1906, and his other cockerel, (never shown) we are informed, is considered by competent judges to be the equal of, if not superior to the other two. Such winnings at this and other prominent shows, naturally presumes that he has brought his stock of this variety to a high degree of excellence.


OUR SHOW RECORDS
Prove conclusively that our Reds are second to none. 1st R. C. Cockerel at New York; 24 in competition.
1st R. C. Cock and Hen at Chicago. Stock for sale. Eggs, $2 and $3 for 15. Send for circular.
RHODE ISLAND REDS
Hazelmere Poultry Yards, Knightsville, Cranston, R. I.

**Learn More About Poultry**
We will furnish you each month for five years the best reading matter published about poultry for $1.00 and give you one setting of **Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs** from Bradley Bros.', Thompsons', or Hawkin's strains, or one setting of **Single Comb White Leghorn Eggs** from Knapp Bros.', Rices', Wyckoffs' or Van Dresers' strains as a premium. We also furnish eggs from other varieties and valuable premiums with subscriptions to **Poultry Review**, a paper which contains each month the best articles published on all branches of the poultry business. One five-year subscription and one setting of thoroughbred eggs for $1.00. One year 25 cents. Sample copy and premium list 5 cents in stamps.
**Poultry Review, Box 27, Salem, N. Y.**

**GEM INCUBATORS & BROODERS** at wholesale prices DIRECT save you the dealer's profit. Think of it—a guaranteed incubator for $4.88. Double walls, safety lamp, perfect regulation and Removable Chick Tray. Write for Free Catalog.
GEM INCUBATOR CO., Box 402. Trotwood, Ohio.
4.88 UP

**THEY'RE GOING FAST**

Here is one of those rare opportunities offered by FARM-POULTRY which are always eagerly taken advantage of. Only about fifty complete sets of Volume Ten remaining. They embrace a wealth of practical, helpful teachings on subjects of constant interest poultry keepers, among which may here be mentioned:

Winter care of layers; how often to feed, how much, and some tested rations for laying hens. Conditioning of exhibition birds. Colds and roup; causes, prevention, diagnosis and treatment. Mash food symposium. Plans and detailed measurements of stationary and portable scratching room house. Poultry for meat and eggs. Duck breeding with points on mating, food and care of Pekin ducks. Hatching and raising chickens; a description of methods employed and coops, etc., used on the then editor's farm.

And hundreds of valuable short articles on houses, incubation, marketing, breeding, breed descriptions, etc. Until they are gone, we shall mail a set, postage fully prepaid by us, for the small sum of **35 CENTS PER VOLUME**, which is practically

**GIVING THEM AWAY**

When we recently offered our limited supply of Volumes 6 and 7 for 50c. there were many who delayed ordering, with the result that we were compelled to return quite a few remittances, as our supply was quickly exhausted. Therefore, send in your order **AT ONCE**, and avoid disappointment. You do not often get the chance of securing such a rich fund of desirable information for so small an amount. The "Questions and Answers" in every number, if converted into a scrap book of ready reference, will easily be worth many times the price asked. Remit by cash, postal or express money order. Stamps will be accepted.

**FARM-POULTRY PUB. CO., Boston, Mass.**

# A Good Beginning of a Good Work.

ON Saturday, April 7, it was the writer's privilege to spend a few hours on the "Better Farming Special Train" as it passed through eastern Massachusetts. It is a privilege I would not have missed for a great deal, and I regretted very much that office duties limited my time on the train as they had also prevented acceptance of the courteous invitation of Dr. Brooks, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, to start with the train from Amherst, and remain during the tour of Massachusetts.

The special farming train, though new in this section, is an idea that has been carried into effect with striking results in the west and south a number of times within the last few years. In this case cars and transportation were furnished by the Boston & Maine R. R., the exhibits and speakers by the agricultural colleges and experiment stations through which the train passed. There were three passenger coaches. From the front end of each of these a dozen or more seats had been removed to give space for exhibits. The overhead racks along the sides of the cars were also used for book and similar displays, and in some cars placards were hung at intervals the full length of the car. Only short stops were made — generally forty minutes. Fifteen or twenty minutes of this time was given to short talks, four or five speakers in each car giving three to five minute talks. It was rapid fire work. A good deal of information and suggestion was crowded into each short speech. After the speaking the crowd which had filled the seats, packed the aisle, and in many instances overflowed on platform, steps, and the ground, filed through examining the exhibits, while those in charge gave explanations, answered questions, and distributed literature.

Many who visited the train thought the stops too short, but there was method in that economy of time. In the first place it was necessary in order to cover the ground. The teachers, investigators, and public officials in charge of the work were one and all doing their parts "for the good of the cause," and could give but a limited time to it. The audiences knowing that the stop was to be brief, were ready for business immediately on the arrival of the train. They filed in quickly and the speaking began without any preliminaries or delays. Everyone seemed bent on hearing every word that was said, and seeing as much as possible while the train remained.

I gave most of my time to the animal husbandry car. The subjects exhibited and discussed here were of interest chiefly to dairymen and poultrymen. First on the list of speakers came Mr. Smith, the feeding expert at Amherst, with a short talk on feeds and a description of the milking machine on exhibition. He was followed by Mr. Harwood, agent of the State Dairy Bureau, who spoke on clean milk and milking, and pointed out the features of approved milking apparatus. Dr. Page explained a model system of dairy barn ventilation, apparatus for treatment of milk fever, including a home made one which could be constructed at a cost of fifty cents, and probangs for the relief of choking animals. Dr. Cooley, who was in charge of the car, and introduced the other speakers, concluded the speaking with a running description of the features of the exhibit not specially noted by the others, and sometimes a few pointed comments on some special topics. At several points authorities on features of animal industry who visited the train were also pressed into service. The exhibits of most interest to poultrymen were the display of feeding stuffs, in which pure and adulterated goods of the same description were shown side by side, with appropriate labeling, and the illustration of the test of egg rations made at the Amherst Station some years ago, to show what difference of results might be found between *wheat* and *corn* rations. I will take occasion to refer again to the results of the trip. In closing it is proper to say that the credit for the development of the idea here goes to the *New England Homestead*, Springfield, Mass., and to its editor, Herbert Myrick.

## Last Chance for Charter Membership.

With the meeting on Tuesday evening, April 17, the charter list of the Boston Suburban Poultry Club will be closed. At the first meeting in February over 70 members paid their fees and were enrolled. At the March meeting over 30 joined, though the meeting was held on the day following the worst storm of the winter, and many who had intended to join were prevented by the obstructions to travel from being present.

The only difference between a charter member and a member coming into the club subsequently is the satisfaction one may take in original membership in a useful and successful organization. To most of us that means a great deal. It appeals to one of the best sentiments. This satisfaction everyone who has any intention of joining the club may have if he wishes it. Go to the meeting early. See the executive committee, and leave your dollar in the treasurer's hands.

## American Poultry Association Meeting Goes to Auburn, N. Y.

A circular announcement from the secretary of the A. P. A. gives the information that in the balloting in the executive committee for place of the next annual meeting, Auburn, N. Y., received 65 votes; New York city 43; Ft. Wayne, Ind., 2; not voting, 10. The Fort Wayne Association withdrew its invitation before the balloting closed, and requested those who had agreed to support it to transfer their votes to one of the other places. Two failed to do so, hence the two votes for Fort Wayne.

In looking over the list of those voting it is noticeable that western members generally voted for Auburn, and eastern members for New York. In fact the western vote against New York is so small, and the eastern vote for Auburn likewise so small as to suggest that a full history of the campaign might make interesting reading. Some of us will look for the list of judges at certain shows with interest. It frequently happens that an officer of the A. P. A., who is also a poultry judge, is anxious to have the association meet where he has an engagement to judge, and sometimes, it is rumored, engagements are made after the place of meeting is decided. It might be well to adopt a rule which would remove opportunities for suspicious to develop.

## Our Apologies Due.

Our apologies are due Mr. Isaac C. Clark, Penn Yan, N. Y., breeder of White Rocks of the celebrated Fishel strain, for the inadvertent omission of his advertisement from our April 1st number. Mr. Clark is advertising eggs for hatching at favorable prices, and his announcement will be found in the classified Plymouth Rock column of this number.


Our winnings at the World's Fair at St. Louis, Chicago, New York, and Boston prove beyond question the superiority of our strain.

Columbians are now a Standard variety, and will soon be the most popular of all the American varieties. They lay large eggs and lots of them; they are extremely handsome and an ideal table fowl.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

First Hen and Third Pullet at New York, January, 1906. Boston, January, 1906. First cock, First pullet, special for best shape and color; Special for best display, and Special for best Cock and four Hens.

Buy our birds if you want to raise winners. Send for circulars. Eggs $3 and $5 for 15.

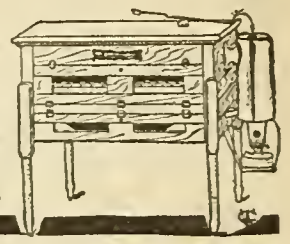
HAZELMERE POULTRY YARDS,
Knightsville, Cranston, R. I.

FALL'S BUFF ROCKS.

At Boston, 1906, won the $100 championship cup for the second time. On three birds entered I won 1st cock, 1st cockerel, and second pullet. This with my winnings at Lawrence, Lewiston, and Portland, the last five years, places my birds second to none. Eggs for hatching at $3 per sitting; two for $5. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MELVIN FALL, Jr., Berwick, Maine.

BANTA INCUBATORS & BROODERS



are backed by 14 years of successful use by poultrymen all over the world. Our new 1906 machines have a new, solid brass regulator, automatic in every way, which controls ventilation. No guesswork—we sell them and guarantee them to give you entire satisfaction—and give you all the time you want to test them. Send for free catalog.

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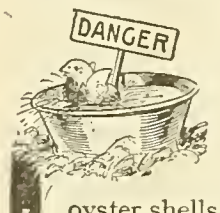
Of every description, Prairie State, Empire State and Star Incubators and Brooders, Drinking Fountains, Wire Netting, Spray Pumps, Whitewashing Machines, Powder and Liquid Lice Killers, Roup and Cholera Cures, Condition Powders, Egg Foods, Oyster Shells, Beef Scraps, Dog Cakes and Medicines, and everything necessary for Breeding Poultry and Pet Stock.

Our immense illustrated Catalogue gives a complete list. It is free. Send for one.

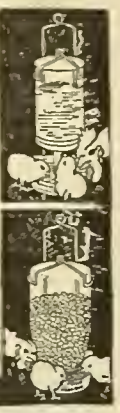
EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. I.
W. V. RUSS, Prop. 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City.




Use Davis Food and Water Fountains

instead of endangering the lives of your chicks with open water dishes which become easily fouled and in which your most valuable chicks may get drowned or chilled. The cost is but a trifle and they can be used for either water, or grit, grain, oyster shells, etc. They are easily cleaned and filled and you can always see amount of food or water in fountain.

Price, 25 cents each, or $2.70 per doz. Postage 15 cents each extra if sent by mail. *No bottles or cans included.* For sale by live dealers everywhere. Write for our catalog of Up-to-date Poultry Specialties.



THE KEYES-DAVIS CO., Ltd.,
Dept. F Battle Creek, Mich.

Boston Suburban Poultry Club

Meets TUESDAY, APRIL 17,

AT 7.45 P. M., IN

Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple.

Dr. Cooper Curtice, of the Rhode Island Agricultural College and Experiment Station, will lecture on artificial incubation and brooding, illustrating his lecture with charts and diagrams.

ADMISSION FREE to members of the club. To others a charge of 25 cents will be made, which will be refunded to those joining the club.

The Executive Committee will be in session at 7.15 P. M., to receive applications for membership, or applications may be sent by mail to the undersigned. Membership fee only $1.00 per year.

W. B. ATHERTON, Sec'y-Treas., 30 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

Coughs
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Johnson's Anodyne Liniment
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use

Because it reaches and reduces the inflammation which causes these afflictions.

25 Cts., three times as much 50 Cts.
AT ALL DRUGGISTS.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

# Leghorns in Curtain Front House.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—Mr. Morse wants testimouy, so will present mine. Will answer his questions in order as in copy of FARM-POULTRY for March 1st:

No. 1. Thermometer registered 18 degrees below zero.

No. 2. Above temperature was the extreme, but have had spells when mercury never reached the zero mark for more than a week. It would be hard to give average temperature of this winter, as it has beeu a very open winter most of the time.

No. 3. I keep Leghorns and Wyandottes, Rose Comb Buff Leghorns.

No. 4. I have a curtain front house. It is made of frames with unbleached muslin nailed on same so as to he raised or lowered according to weather. Around outside a fine mesh poultry netting which serves two purposes — to keep fowls in, and to keep weight of snow, which sometimes drifts all over pen, from tearing curtains.

No. 5. Birds have no heat whatsoever except from their own bodies.

No. 6. In part of pen where fowls roosted and laid I had two small windows put in. These open inward and permit of droppings being thrown out. The most of pen is composed of muslin and building paper, however.

No. 7. In front of roosts I put a rough wall of boards, these boards being of the kind that most people use for kiudling. I use this to attach my nests to and also to keep wind from roosts. The back of this is covered with 60c. for 500 sq. ft. building paper. In back of roosts of course is built solid, and well protected from north and west winds. My idea is not to keep fowls warm, but to keep any strong draft from hitting the roosts.

No. 8. The only frosted combs I had all winter numbered four, and these were Single Comb Leghorns, but did not stop them from laying.

No. 9. I have kept fowls in well built houses, with plenty of glass windows, and well ventilated. I honestly think that a house such as I have is worth twice any other kind.

No. 10. The curtain front house has given me nearly double the egg yield, and the added vigor is very apparent in the chicks.

NOTE.—While I sometimes wish I could keep the fowls on the roof of the hen house on account of snow, I shall not say I do, as Baron Munchausen doubtless would have said he did. Water, we know, freezes at 32° above zero, but we never have it so cold here that the water freezes as you pour it out, or that a good hot fire to heat it and repeated trips to the fowls will not prove successful in tiding birds over until it gets warmer.

Now just a word about these fowls of mine that are kept in conditions a good many people think would freeze them up.

I have some pure blooded Leghorns, and have mated up one pen for breeding out of the best of them. I have twenty pullets in this pen, being picked out before starting to lay last November. I did this as I did not have a great number to choose from. This was not my fault, as I had eggs enough and paid money enough for them from a fancy breeder, but as usual the chicks were very scarce. However, I will give this one credit of having developed a good laying strain. These pullets were hatched out 14th of June; started laying about middle of November. Received 147 eggs in November, 446 eggs in December, 486 eggs in January, 424 eggs in February, and 346 eggs up to present date in March. A fairly good record for curtain front house.

Just a line about the chicks hatched from their eggs. Out of 200 eggs in incubator, 190 proved fertile, and 171 hatched. There were five deformed and weaklings which I killed, and I have had no losses through sickness, but have never had a healthier lot of chickens. My fowls kept on the hot house plan never gave me as good a percentage of fertility, and their eggs when hatched had a far greater number of weaklings and deformities, besides being more difficult to rear.

Give me a curtain front house every time, and the more the curtain the better it is.

Sincerely yours,

D. B. WOOLLARD.

Wentworth, N. H., March 21, 1906.

P. S.—By the way these are some more of "the New Hampshire birds."

D. B. W.

# Loyalty vs. Justice and Fairness.

WE BEGIN to fear that our friend McAlister, of the Pacific coast has taken a seat in the wrong church. We had occasion to quote him a little while ago, and to comment on his attitude toward the A. P. A., a rather unnatural attitude for a man of his convictions.

In the last number of the *Northwest Poultry Journal*, we find him again in perplexity. Says he:—

"We took occasion to call attention in February Notes to the manifest injustice done by the rule in the Standard that requires cuts for over weight in the American classes, and illustrated our position by citing the case of the award of the cup that was offered for the best pen of White Wyandottes in the Seattle show, by the American White Wyandotte Club, and stated that under the application of the Standard rule in special prizes, that the second best pen in the show would win over the first pen when cuts for weight were eliminated. An award of this character, however, appeared to us so unjust and unfair, from the standpoint of right and justice, that we preferred to submit the entire matter to the American White Wyandotte Club for its consideration and adjustment, and following out that idea, we wrote the secretary, giving a detailed statement of the case and requesting an award of the cup by the officers of the club who gave it.

"We are in receipt of a reply from the secretary of the club, and he encloses the decision of the president, directing that the award be made to the best pen in the show as evidenced by the score cards as turned by the judge, the Standard notwithstanding.

"It is a true and trite saying, that the best method to rid ourselves of a vicious law, is to enforce it, but it is evident that the American White Wyandotte Club and its officers have little regard for the laws of the Standard or the authority of the American Poultry Association, or they would not have rendered such a decision. While without question the decision is a fair and just one, it is certainly in direct violation of the rules of the Standard in relation to the award of special prizes.

"Nor is it an error or an unintentional disregard for the Standard provisions, for after being fully advised in the premises, it is made deliberately and with the full knowledge of the Standard provisions, and that it was a direct violation of the spirit and letter thereof.

"The thought that we desire to impress by these remarks is, the necessity of some action by the American Poultry Association with the idea of perfecting its organization to that extent that it will be respected and whose laws and rules will be obeyed, and one that by the very authority of its existence will tolerate no deviation from them. An organization that will have authority to make laws and provide a penalty for their violation and with power to demand and exact the penalty. There is work for the revision committee of fourteen to do; plenty of it, and the sooner they proceed the better it will be for the fraternity."

For some of those who have often committed themselves to the errors of the A. P. A., the doctrine of "the A. P. A. right or wrong," might do, but we expect better things of Mr. McAlister than to advocate such a doctrine even as a temperary policy.


**MT. VIEW FARM'S 186 EGG STRAINS S. C. W. LEGHORNS**

Are the results of starting with good stock, Wyckoff's, and by 15 years continuous breeding and careful selection from over 800 layers kept for the production of fancy market eggs. All stock have free range; are vigorous, active, and handsome. Eggs $1 per 15; $5 per 100. F. L. DU BOIS, Highland, N. Y.

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I have just as good layers this season, and better birds than ever before. Let me prove it by filling an order for you. Eggs $2 per 15; $5 per 45; $8 per 100; incubator eggs $5 per 100.

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To say, when writing advertisers, "SAW AD. IN FARM-POULTRY," will benefit you — please them — and help us.

# Another Curtained House Experience.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—I have just read Mr. Morse's appeal in your valuable paper for testimony in regard to curtain front houses, and as I am in a position to answer some of his questions, I will do so.

In the first place, my house is built on roosting and scratching shed plan, with curtain front for scratching shed, and a common window in roosting pen. My hens are W. Wyandottes, B. Rocks, R. I. Reds, and some Leghorns, both single and rose comb. I am wintering 35 two year old hens and 100 year old hens, divided into six flocks, as my house was built for that number.

Now for Mr. Morse's questions:

Question No. 1. 6° below zero.

Question No. 2. Weather very changeable this winter.

Question No. 3. W. Wyandottes, B. Rocks, R. I. Reds, and some Leghorns.

Question No. 4. Curtain is made of cotton cloth, one thickness.

Question No. 5. No artificial heat.

Question No. 6. One window in roosting pen, and curtain in scratching pen.

Question No. 7. No curtain in roosting quarters.

Question No. 8. Not a comb was touched, "honest injun."

Question No. 9. No experience with any other house, as this is the only poultry house I ever run.

I am satisfied with curtain front houses, and would build them if I needed more. My pullets did not commence laying very early, but will give the record of flock to date: January got 45 dozen eggs, February 107 dozen, and up to date, March 18, they have 103¼ dozen to their credit. March 18 got 96 eggs, and five of the hens are sitting.

When the former owner was building his hen house neighbors smiled and thought it a foolish way; but since seeing the success I have with my flock they wish their houses had curtain fronts. Mrs. A. E. MACE.

Winthrop, Me.

# If at First You Don't Succeed.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—I have just run off my first hatch in an incubator, and received a rude jar. Will you or some of the readers of FARM-POULTRY kindly point out the trouble? I thought I was running the incubator under conditions that would be considered good.

The incubator, a Mandy Lee, was run in a concrete cellar with good light and ventilation. Temperature of cellar was from 40° to 52°, except one cold night it reached 34°. Ordinarily the cellar is dry and comfortable, with no smell or feeling of extreme dampness, but at the time of running the hatch, some rain water leaked in from above, and there were little wet spots around here and there next to the wall, but these all dried up before hatch came off.

The directions of manufacturers were followed closely, regarding temperature and ventilation. Eggs were turned twice a day, and no special time was taken for cooling eggs other than taking plenty of time in turning eggs, and leaving door of egg chamber open during turning. It generally took over an hour for temperature to come up and settle down to running smoothly again after turning eggs. When the eggs were turned for the first time, one of the audience accidentally touched the regulator arm. I thought little of it at the time, and before retiring for the night I noticed that the temperature had come up to its proper place with regulator on a balance, ready to open. The next morning I found temperature 106°; regulator well open. I took eggs out, turned them, and let them cool off well, as I knew the high temperature was not good for them, but thought this would counteract any ill effects. No other trouble was experienced with high temperature after that.

Eggs were tested on seventh day, twelve clear ones taken out, and ten doubtful left in until second test on fourteenth day, when six of the doubtful ones were thrown out. The other four did not develop a chick at the close of hatch.

When the twenty-one days were up, to the exact hour, two chicks hatched out of the seventy-eight fertile eggs, ten more hatched by the close of twenty-second day, and twelve more by the close of the twenty-fourth day; four I helped out of the shell on the twenty-fourth day; two of these died in incubator, and two are still living. Two out of the twenty-four had injured legs, and have since died, leaving me twenty-two good chicks out of seventy-eight fertile eggs.

The eggs were all White Leghorn, and cost me $8 per 100 — should be good eggs. I noticed several chicks that picked the shell enough to get their heads through, but could get no further.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have not given up, but mean to try until I find out what is the matter, and remedy it. I have started another hatch in the same location, but with eggs from nearby. Kindly point out the trouble, and let me know what is the proper age for toe marking young chicks. G.

If Mr. G. had put some of the eggs under hens the hatch under hens would probably have indicated about what proportion of the eggs were likely to hatch good chicks, with all conditions favorable. As it is he has no way of knowing definitely whether the trouble was with the eggs or in the running of the machine. It is always a good plan for a beginner in artificial methods to handle some of the same lots of eggs and chicks with hens. It may be a little trouble to do so, but if it aids to an earlier understanding of requirements of artificial methods it is effort well spent.

On the supposition that his eggs were good and would have given a large hatch had all conditions been favorable, we have one unfavorable condition which might account for the poor hatch. That is, the fact that the eggs were for a while up to a temperature of 106°. How long they were subjected to this temperature, is not known.

Mr. G. need not feel either "jarred" or discouraged. Most operators of incubators have such experiences at first. Many fail to hatch a chick, though eggs are right. One thing that would be of some assistance in deciding what was wrong with incubator, is to examine all eggs that fail to hatch, thus learning in what condition they are. Then if the operator will break eggs containing live embryos under hens at different periods of incubation, he will learn at about what stage the embryo died, and this knowledge is often helpful in locating the causes of trouble.

The best time to punch mark chicks is when taking from the nest or machine.

## About Blue Ribbon Stock.

The celebrated Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., of which Maurice F. Delano, long and well known among poultrymen, is manager, have favored us with a copy of their 1906 catalogue and mating list which is somewhat different from the ordinary offerings in this line. As to size, it is wider and deeper than a copy of FARM-POULTRY, finely illustrated by a series of splendid halftones descriptive of their breeding, laying, and colony houses, Boston and New York 1st prize winners, etc. This is a three department farm, viz.: the Fancy, the Egg Farm, and Poultry for Meat. The story of "What they do, what they have, what they sell," is told in a manner which is bound to interest and instruct the reader. No matter what breed of poultry you favor, a copy of this catalogue will be found well worthy of your attention. Mention FARM-POULTRY when writing for it.

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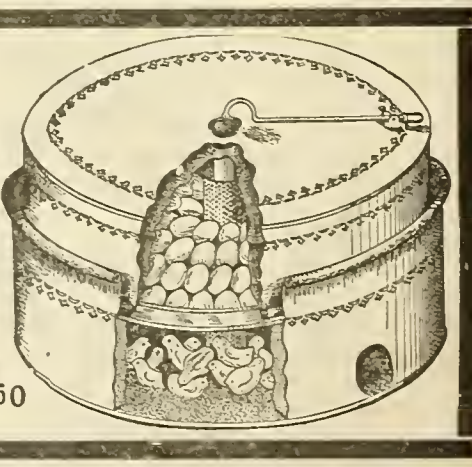

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# Practical Qualities of White Minorcas.

LAST year in FARM-POULTRY I had a short article on White Minorcas. I do not remember of one other contributor in the whole year on this variety of fowls, but I have noticed in the question and answer columns of several poultry journals that they were being inquired about, but in nearly every case those who had charge of these departments tried to discourage the breeding of these birds on account of—1st, being too little known; 2d—very few being bred; 3d—that they were small compared with the black variety; 4th—that their white skin and legs were a serious handicap in market.

Now, I am going to disprove these four statements to the best of my ability. I will not try to exaggerate any of these statements, but will write them as I know from actual experience.

1st.—Being too little known. Well, perhaps they are not as popular as the Leghorns, Rocks, and Wyandottes, but that should be no sign that they have no merit. The above varieties have been pushed, shown, and written about in the poultry press so that it is no wonder they are popular. White Minorcas are little known, but compare the show reports of three years ago with those of today, and see if you do not notice in entries a notable increase over those of three years previous.

2d.—Now, about a very few being bred. Perhaps this is because they are so little known;" but we would be surprised to see how many are starting in breeding this fowl. I have yet to hear of one "kick" from those who are building up a flock of these birds. As they express themselves—they are in love with them.

3d.—So small. This has been, in the writer's opinion, the most serious handicap of White Minorcas; but happily, that fault is now nearly overcome, but few pure White Minorcas being under size at the present date.

I do not care, or want to get free advertising out of this article, but I will say that I have in my own yards (and others have in theirs), birds that will conform to the new standard weight of the black variety. Perhaps this is a bold statement, but "let the unbeliever see," and besides their large size they have all the style and shape that their black sisters possess.

4th.—White skin and legs. This is without doubt a serious fault with White Minorcas, as the American market leans to the yellow legs and skin; but is a yellow skinned bird more pleasant to the taste than a white skinned bird? Not a bit. It is just force of habit, so to speak. The English like white meated fowls, and we on this side like the yellow.

Now just a few words as to their practical qualities, and I am done. As egg producers they are excelled by none of the Mediterranean class—large white eggs and lots of them, and in winter too.

They are a beautiful fowl, large, graceful, and prepossessing.

I wish they might be as popular as the other popular breeds are today. They would certainly prove their worth in every way.

I think it would be a good idea for the breeders of White Minorcas to "pull" together and make them better known.

R. F. TALBOT.

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Whenever it can be done the editor of the paper likes to let a breeder's discussion of his favorite variety—and more particularly when that happens to be one of the non-popular varieties, go without comment. In this case the fact that the above article is avowedly made an effort to disprove statements which I in common with other editors, to whom inquiries on the subject have been addressed, have made, and as Mr. Talbot's first thought seems to be that there is a sort of tacit conspiracy on the part of editors to keep the White Minorcas out of the public eye, it seems necessary to make some comments.

In the first place, let me say to Mr. Talbot and to all others who imagine that discrimination is made against the varieties in which they are interested, that nothing is made plainer by the history of poultry booms and poultry progress in this country than that the popularity which rests upon press exploitation is almost invariably short lived, and very rarely extensive at any stage. The papers do not make and unmake either breeds or breeders. They certainly do contribute something to these ends, but their influence is limited.

On the other hand, the variety that is popular or destined to wide popularity quickly gets generous recognition from the poultry press, not so much by deliberate intention of the editors as because it has become evident that people are or are likely to be interested in it. As I run over the names of those who control the matter that goes into our many poultry papers, I can think, offhand, of only one who might be presumed to have a bias in favor of one breed—and he is editor of a paper devoted to that breed. Of the rest, so far as I have observed, not one is open to the charge of using his paper or his influence to benefit or injure any variety of fowls,—though I presume not one has escaped being accused by some interested party of partiality.

A great part of the contributions in any paper are voluntary or impromptu. An editor beginning work on a paper has to plan it all out and solicit contributions; but after a successful start is made, while he has to plan a few special features, the greater part of the matter reflects the interest of readers of the paper, and as a matter of fact, in this office at least, the non-popular varieties get more consideration in proportion to the apparent interest in them than the others, for the tendency always is for interest to run strongly in a few directions, and in order to avoid getting into ruts, we have to reject much matter relating to the topics most discussed, and often strain a point to call attention to neglected breeds or ideas. Whoever will study the influence of the poultry press closely will find that on the whole it tends to equalize interests rather than to contribute strongly to the popularizing of a few.

For those who have to judge the varieties of fowls as they find them, and also have to take account of the objections which some can disregard, Mr. Talbot's comments do not change the situation. White Minorcas, as we see them in the show room, rarely compare with the Black in either size or attractiveness. They are hardly ever shown in good condition. If the breeders of White Minorcas wish to increase the interest in them they should make a special effort to have fine competitive exhibits at a few leading shows, with the birds all shown in the pink of condition. If that course were taken and followed persistently there might be a relatively great increase of interest in White Minorcas within a few years, though he would be a rash man who would predict that they ever might rival the popular breeds.

## We Stand Corrected.

Editor FARM-POULTRY: — In the issue of March 15th, on page 160, R. B. J. writes asking if a S. C. W. Leghorn cock can be disqualified for white in face. You reply saying that if the cock has positive white in face he should be disqualified. This, to say the least, is misleading. If you will turn in your Standard to "General Disqualifications," page 28, you will find:

"Positive white in the face of Mediterranean *cockerels* and *pullets*, except White Faced Black Spanish."

Again, if you will turn to page 30, you will find:

"For positive white in face of *cocks* of Mediterranean class, except White Faced Black Spanish, cut ½ to 2½."

You will see by that, that white in the face of old Leghorns, male or female, is not a disqualification. I trust you will pardon my calling attention to this.

GEORGE ROBERTSON.

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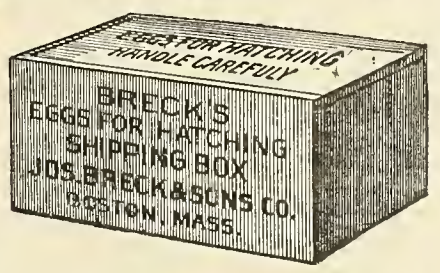


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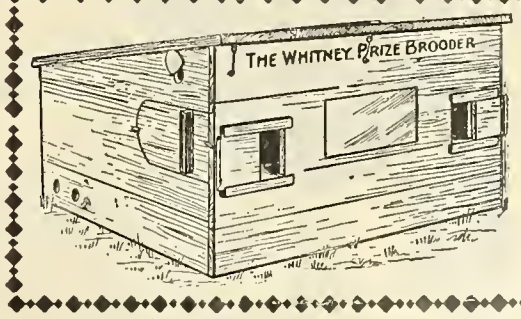


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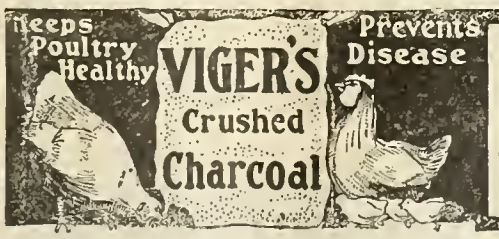


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# Perplexities of a Novice In Breeding.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY: — It is with some hesitancy that I write to you after reading your article on line breeding and inbreeding, yet I have a few questions or problems which I will state to you, and if it is not asking too much I should be grateful for your answer.

I will first give a little history of my S. C. W. Leghorns. The stock I first purchased was a cock bird and three hens. These came from eggs of A., also six pullets which were their offspring. These ten birds were my first breeding pen. From these I raised a few good pullets, but kept only one of the cockerels raised, and that one I sold. My birds that year were quite closely confined, and were not fed as well as I would feed chicks now.

It was my first year with poultry, and if I had the same birds today I should do differently. Today I could not tell what the original hens were in fancy points. They were doubtless good birds. The cock scored 92½, and was a good breeder. He had been taught to jump at his owner, using his spurs as one would leave the place. For this reason I killed him. That was a big mistake. I sold the original hens, as I thought they were too old.

I felt sure that if the chicks from that pen had been properly raised I should have gotten good birds. Some were good, but not vigorous.

The following season I purchased a good cockerel which came from A.'s stock.

This bird I mated to three of the original six pullets, and nine of the best pullets I had raised from the original pen.

The pullets I raised last year were good ones, some scoring to 94½, one to 95½, the latter under Ballou. I have at present one of the cockerels raised. Another scored 94½, but lacked vitality. A short time ago he was out of condition, froze his feet, and I killed him.

I mated the cockerel I bought last year to his own pullets, and their eggs are being incubated now.

At present they have for a mate a cock from the B. strain.

I did not want to trust wholly to inbreeding, and so I purchased him.

He scores 91¾, or the same as the other cock bird I just mentioned.

The B. bird has an extra good eye, and is very vigorous, and also is from an extra heavy laying strain, (stronger in that respect that the A. bird) although I may be wrong. Am I making a mistake to introduce this line of blood? I know results are somewhat uncertain. He has a poor comb, but is strong in other sections, although not what one would call snow white. My other bird is whiter. The pullets are good on comb, good layers, and would score from 90 to 94½, — eight in all.

My other male is weak on eye. I have mated him to four hens. Two of these are from the original six pullets I first bought. These four I used last year with him, and I expect good birds from them. Later in the season I shall mate them with one of his cockerels.

His mother may be among the four, but I am not sure.

Parties have told me to follow line breeding this year. As you will see, I am making a small beginning this year, I do not feel like trusting wholly to it. I do not feel that the old bird and his son are good enough to head a line.

It has never looked right to me to mate father and daughters. This cock bird which I purchased has done much for my flocks especially on color and vitality, yet he lacks on eye, has only a fair comb, yet he is good on shape and color.

You might say, purchase a bird from A., or the party I got this one from. This bird cost but $5, and to purchase his superior means from $10 to $20, which I am unable to expend at present on a bird. The other cock cost $1.50, yet I would not sell for $5. Can you comprehend my situation — and what is your advice?

Of course I can tell better after this season is over if I am in the wrong or right. I will say that I also purchased a pullet at Brattleboro from this same party — his taking second, mine first.

She is very white, and has a fine eye, and I suppose is line bred. She recently scored 93½. I planned her for new blood, and to use with my cock bird, but she has not laid all winter. She was a March pullet, and must have laid early in the fall, and that may be the cause. She appears in laying condition now, but I have not seen her on the nest.

She is with the B. bird now, but I do not want to place much dependence on her if she can produce only good appearance and no eggs. To my mind line breeding and inbreeding without new blood occasionally will lead to this. I have in mind two Wyandotte flocks bred too much for feather.

One of the owners told me, "I only want eggs in the spring for hatching."

I am but a beginner, but I had extremely good luck at showing last fall and winter. My hens have not laid well in winter, and this fact makes me realize that I must do something to improve my laying. I have in my breeding pen birds which I am sure laid during the winter, from my observation, yet I have birds following the Standard as closely as I possibly could.

Now should eggs be my first consideration in breeding, or show points? Or can the two go hand in hand?

I work ten hours a day in the shop, and so could not use a trap nest, and I must go by observation. I shall do the best I can, and you may learn of my results later. L. D. L.

---

As I understand Mr. L.'s situation, the best advice I can give him is to mate with what males he has just a few of his best females, selecting for each male, regardless of relationship or former breeding, first the female which seems the most appropriate mate for this male, then such other females as closely match this one in appearance. If he is at all critical in his judgment and selection of females he may not find more than one mate for each male, and in stock bred as his has been for the few years just past he is not likely to find more than two or three mates for each male. From these few birds let him set every egg that will hatch him a chick in May and the first half of June. Then, as the chicks develop let him cull out every weakling, and everyone that develops a serious fault, and give all his care and accommodations to those that are promising. The chicks should be marked (by punching between the toes as taken from the nest), that it may be certainly known from what male each chick came. If Mr. L. will watch the hens in his breeding pens on Sundays or holidays, he may be able to learn to distinguish the eggs of different hens, though in Leghorn eggs there is not usually the diversity of shape and shade which is frequently found among brown eggs.

It is not probable that he will get anything phenomenal from his matings, yet from the stock he has, there are possibilities of some very good birds, and if he finds such toward the close of the season it will be of great advantage to him to know where and how he got them.

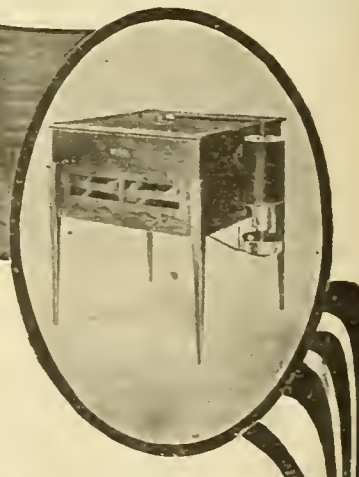
Two other ways are open to him of taking (at small cost) chances on getting stock of better quality than he has. He may buy one or more sittings of White Leghorn eggs, the best he can afford; or, he may buy early in the summer at quite a low price a male, or a pair, or trio, of fowls that have been bred by some first rate breeder who wants to dispose of some of his old stock to make room. Often some excellent stock is offered at very low prices at that season. Either way the buyer is taking some chances, but they are chances I would take myself in Mr. L.'s situation, and would not feel at all sore if I got nothing better than from my present stock. If he gets nothing he can use, he is not much out. If he gets some good birds, he has them cheap. One of the most valuable breeding hens I ever owned was sired by an old male another breeder had discarded in disgust. I saw him in the breeder's yard, thrown into the general flock until an opportunity came to make meat of him, and thinking he might breed something good mated with some hens I had, asked a price on him. The owner said he would take nothing for him. "He's been worthless to me, and he's too old to sell. If you want him he's yours." I took him home and mated him with three hens. That was in May. Not a chick did I get from eggs from that mating until August. Then I got a few — not more than a dozen in all. These all went to the pot but one pullet. She did not get her growth until the next breeding season was advanced. In May I put her in a special mating, and set two sittings of her eggs. Next year she was bred to one of her sons, while some of her daughters were bred to their brothers, the sire having died early the preceding fall. Since then I have bred this line closely year after year, paying no attention to kinship.

I also have another line started from a new

"LOOK FOR THE BOY"
TRADE MARK
REX ROOFING
Flintkote
Protect the Chicks — Roof Repairs are Expensive
in more ways than one. It's cheaper to pay for a good roof than to lose good stock. Tin, metal and shingle roofs are constantly in need of repairs—wet and cold will be fatal to your poultry. The one roof that will stand the real test of extreme service is
REX FLINTKOTE
ROOFING
Cheaper and better than clapboards for siding
and its cost (quality considered always) is right and just. Rex Flintkote is made of long fibre wool-felt, chemically treated, and then filled with a water and fire resisting, acid, alkali and rot proofing material. There is absolutely no paper or tar about it
Samples Free to Poultry Owners
Let us send you samples of Rex Flintkote for you to test in any way. We would also be glad to send you our booklet on roofing; it contains information valuable to every owner of a building, large or small. Every good dealer has or can get Rex Flintkote. Irresponsible dealers may offer substitutes—as a protection against this the genuine Rex Flintkote is trade-marked—"Look for the Boy" on every roll.
J. A. & W. Bird & Co., 53 India St. Boston, Mass.

MFD. BY Chas. A. Cyphers TRADE MARK

# MODEL



## Brooders

When a baby chick is first hatched it is thinly clad, has little power of resistance and is particularly sensitive to the slightest draught. Within the egg, while the chick is developing, it is immersed in a fluid and breathes in a like manner to a fish by means of an outer circulatory system called the allantois. A short time before the chick is excluded from the shell the lungs, which have previously been filled with a fluid, begin to dry out and the chick has a double circulation. That is, it begins to breathe by inhaling the air contained in the egg at this time into the lungs, while the circulation in the allantois is gradually decreasing. As the chick breaks the shell the circulation in the allantois ceases and it then depends entirely for the aeration of the blood on the lungs. It is, therefore, seen that the change from the aquatic state to the aerial state is quite rapid, and that when the chick is first excluded from the shell the circulation is more or less imperfect. It takes some few days before the circulation has become strong enough to give the chick any resistive force. It is during this early period that millions upon millions have been killed in artificial brooding, which has caused hundreds of failures and many heartaches.

The Model Brooder is designed to properly care for the chick during this critical period, to nurse it along until it gains in strength and activity, **until its resistive forces have developed,** while it gives the necessary warmth, and in a way to keep the chick perfectly comfortable. It provides more fresh air than any other brooder on the market. With this brooder the chick can be gradually hardened off until its powers of resistance are equal to the outdoor temperature. The results are that the Model Brooders successfully rear the chicks entrusted to them.

Of these brooders my many customers write all kinds of praise:

"The outdoor brooder I bought of you last spring raised succcssfully every chick put in it."—Clifford F. Klees.

"I raised two broods of chickens in the brooder I purchased from you, 75 chicks in one brood and 85 in another, and never lost a chick in either brood."—W. E. Rose.

"The Model Brooder is O. K. I have raised 80 chicks in it without losing one."—E. C. Apps.

"Our two Model Brooders give good satisfaction. They are the only brooders built according to nature's principles, easy to operate, and a novice can raise every healthy chick placed in them."—J. A. Bowles.

"Poultry Feeding for Profit" for free distribution, tells of methods of feeding old to few and new to many. It also tells of the Model Mill and the Model Prepared Foods.

ASK FOR INCUBATOR AND BROODER CATALOGUE. ADDRESS

**CHAS. A. CYPHERS, 315 Henry St., Buffalo, N. Y.**

male introduced last season. The two lines will be kept separate for awhile, but gradually merged as I get the combinatiou of characters and qualities I am working for, unless it should develop that it cau be obtaiued better by followlng one line, in which case the less satisfactory line will be dropped. The breeder who would establish a line of his owu must study his lndivldual birds closely; must be satisfied with au occasional specimen that comes near being what he wants, and must never be dlscouraged.

I thluk if Mr. L. will read, and study closely the article on llne breeding and lnbreeding he will find more ln it every time; for on any subject of that kind, a beglnner cannot get all the ideas, or any idea in all its bearings, at once. There is much ln it which becomes clear only in the light of experience, but there are some gencralities which he evidently has not yet grasped, whlch it seems a more careful reading would enable him to understand morc fully.

If he is going to accomplish any permanently satisfactory results in the breeding of poultry, he must put away his prejudice against lnbreedlng. I know how natural that prejudice ls to those who have not given the points involved a practical test, and who all their lives have had it impressed upon them either directly or incideutally by teachers of religion, of morals, of physiology,—as well as by writers on all kiuds of subjects to whom reference to the matter seemed appropriate,—that lubreeding was not only lmmoral, but led swiftly to physical degeneracy. Prejudices established aud nurtured in this way are hard to get rid of. Those who entertaiu them are very apt to attribute all evils they may dlscover iu iubred stock to iubreeding. They even go further and attribute weakuess and lack of produclug power to inbreediug in numberless cases where they do uot know whether there has been lnbreeding or not.

Mr. L. says: "To my mlnd llne breeding and inbreeding without new blood occasionally will lead to this,"—that is to lack of egg productlon, as iu the case of the pullet he had been discussing. Then he refers to two flocks of White Wyandottes "bred too much for feathers," which are poor egg producers, producing only in the spring. Tbese lnstances seem to him to afford some proof that his ldea of the results of "linebreeding aud inbreeding" is correct.

Let us examine these illustrations:—His Leghorn pullet may have laid in the fall before she came into his possessiou. She has not lald since. He bought her at a fall show. Now it is quite a common thlug for pullets that lay early in the fall to quit at the approach of winter aud not lay again until spring. This happens to all kinds of pullets, to those that are from stock iu which inbreeding has been carefully avoided for generations, as well as to those that are from inbred stock. It ls, also, not an uncommon tbing for fowls that have been shown, both maies and females, to be barren after that experience. I know an instance of a Wyandotte pullet that won a mouey prize at one of the best shows in the country last year, that had beeu laying well previous to the show, but afterwards laid only a few eggs, and those all abnormal. The owner made no secret elther of the fact, or of his disappolntment in not being able to get chicks from her. Not long ago I heard two amateur poultrymen discussing this man's stock. Said one to the other,—"I wouldn't take any of that stock as a gift. Why, his man told me that his best hen laid only about a dozen eggs last year. If the best heu was that bad, what were the rest?"

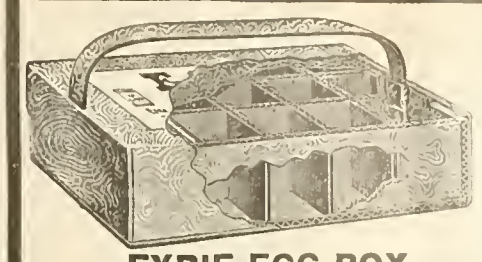
Every sensible poultryman, or person, can see at once the error ln such reasoning. Mr. L.'s error is the same in kind. In the case of the White Wyaudottes bred for feathers:—They may or may not have been inbred. If the breeders paid little atteution to anything but appearances they would not be likely to develop phenomenal layers; but because their stock gave ouly a few eggs ln the spring it does not follow that they might not have giveu good egg production throughout the season had an effort been made to have them do so. As a matter of fact, there is easily discovered ln a comparison of results year by year a marked tendency for the progeny of stock that laid well one winter to be a little slow the next, and for the pullets from stock that was a little backward about laying the previous season to start earlier and lay better than those from stock that had performed continuously. This tendency is often measurably overcome by careful management, but even those who have been most successful in getting eggs early ln the season in several successive seasons, rarely make their successes continue unbroken through more than four or five seasons.

I cannot undertake here to explain all the points on which Mr. L. needs explanations to make matters clear to him, and shall only take up his last question:—"Should eggs be my first cousideration, or breeding for show points—or can the two go hand in hand?"

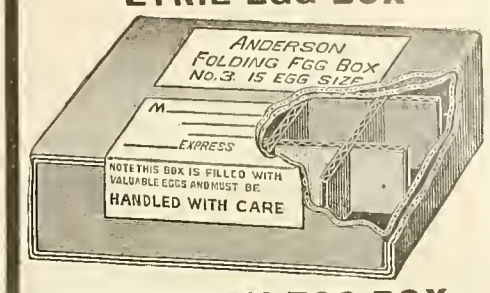
The two should go together. Which is to be given precedence, depends in any case upon which point is of greater importance to the breeder. The sensible combination is to take a fair grade of excellence in both, and not estimate a special excellence in one point so highly as to lead to disregard of accompanying faults in any feature. A hen may be a very good layer, yet not at all attractive to the eye. She may be much smaller than the average of her kind, lack conspicuously in typical shape. To breed from such a hen is as much a mistake as to breed from a fine looking hen that is a very poor layer. I don't know but it is a greater mistake, for my experience with hens has been that as a rule the best developed specimens in a flock were the best layers,—especially when size, shape, and color as well as number of eggs are taken into consideration.

The man who wants to combine utility and fancy in his stock should begin with stock of at least average excellence in both, and seek to develop along both lines simultaneously, never making any large sacrifice of one quality to secure excellence in the other.


EGGS • SHIPPED • SAFELY



EYRIE EGG BOX




ANDERSON EGG BOX

THESE Boxes are for sale by all first-class Poultry Supply dealers. Send 20c in stamps for sample of either box.

The J. W. Sefton Mfg. Co.
ANDERSON, INDIANA.

THE Eyrie Egg Box stands pre-eminently as the best shipping box made. It has the greatest strength (will bear the weight of 1,000 lbs.), is the lightest, weighing only two and three-quarter pounds packed and will go anywhere in the United States for 45 cents. It is locked by the insertion of the handle, absolutely preventing the pilfering of the contents or the substitution of other eggs. The handle also prevents putting anything on top of the box and provides a means of handling, which eliminates the liability of rough usage. The corrugated paper provides a dead air space, preventing heat or cold reaching the eggs, and also serves as a cushion. Although we advocate wrapping the eggs in paper, it is not absolutely necessary to do so. Twenty of the Eyrie Boxes can be put up in the same time that it takes to pack a basket. They take only about one quarter of the space. A satisfied customer is your best advertisement. All of your customers will be satisfied if you use the Eyrie Box.

Price of Eyrie Shipping Boxes.

| SIZE | PER DOZ. | SIZE | PER DOZ. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 doz. 1 sitting | .....$1.25 | 1 doz. 2 sitting | .....$1.90 |
| 10 " 1 " | ..... 1.20 | 10 " 2 " | ..... 1.80 |
| 25 " 1 " | ..... 1.15 | 25 " 2 " | ..... 1.75 |
| 50 " 1 " | ..... 1.10 | 50 " 2 " | ..... 1.70 |

For the class of trade who desire a cheaper box, we have provided the Anderson Egg Box, which has many of the good points of the Eyrie. It lacks the handle, however, folds flat for shipment, and is sealed by means of a label which we furnish, the label answering for the address and seal.

Price of The Anderson Egg Box.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 sitting | No. 3 | $1.00 per doz. |
| 2 " | No. 4 | 1.50 " |
| 50 egg size | No. 5 | 2.50 " |


# Leghorn Laying In Winter.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—In the Question Box of March 15th FARM-POULTRY, I notice this article, "Leghorns as Winter Layers,"—contaluing J. D. P.'s question and your reply.

He says he has never heard anyone say that Leghorus would lay in winter. I hope he may have au opportunity to read what our experience has been, and that he will decide to give this breed of fowls a trial.

Oue year ago we purchased through the advertising columns of your paper, a pen of R. C. Brown Leghorns of the famous Kulp strain. We raised what chickens we could from their eggs, and this last winter we have kept twelve hens, (ten of them pullets) and one cock.

We have been obliged to use our carriage room for a hen house, it being boarded and clapboarded, but not papered. Every day through the winter, with the exception of a few days when there has been a driving storm, the front door, 9 ft. square, facing southeast, has been wide open from 6.30 A. M., to 5.30 P. M., even with tempemature at 15° or 20° below zero.

At night, however, the hens have a warm place to sleep, closed in at one corner of the room.

We feed in the morning a warm mash of boiled cattle beets or potatoes, mixed with corn meal and mixed feed with plenty of salt and red pepper. At noon raw vegetables sliced, and meat occasionally. In the afternoon cracked corn thrown in litter. Not a grain of wheat or oats have these hens had all winter.

Now as to the results. In early November the eggs began to come, and we have had from five to eleven eggs every day all winter. Today they laid eleven eggs. Our winter has been a season of rapid changes in temperature, but this has made no difference whatever in the egg production. Even in the coldest weather the eggs came just the same. We believe that one secret of winter egg production lies in having a warm roosting place, and we also are firm believers in the value of Leghorns for egg producers, in winter or summer.

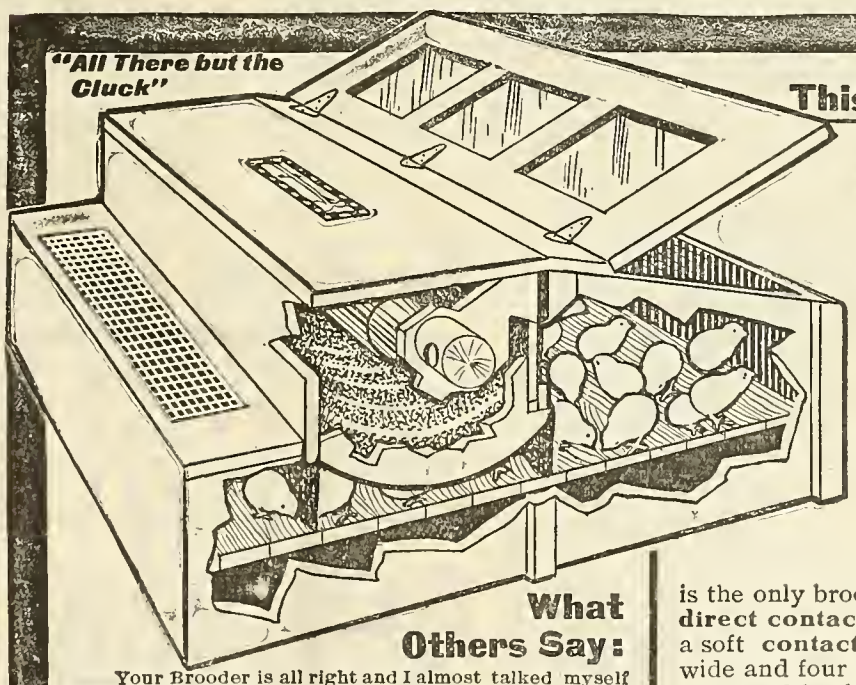
Mrs. C. J. HEATH.

Northfield Falls, Vermont.

## A Good Lice Killer and Disinfectant.

"Good enough for doctors, cheap enough for stock raisers and poultrymen," is perhaps true only of Chloro-Naphtholeum. As a disinfectant for sinks, drains, and outbuildings, stables, poultry houses, etc.; as a germicide; as an absolute destroyer of lice, mites, and all insect pests, nothing equals Chloro-Naphtholeum. And besides, it is safe in every way, being non-poisonous. On the contrary it has a most sanitary and healthful effect upon live stock of all kinds.

Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip has so many uses in the household and around the farm that a supply of it should always be on hand. If an animal is injured by a wound of any kind there is nothing one could use as an antiseptic and healer more effective than Chloro-Naphtholeum. Its makers are advertising a liberal offer elsewhere in this issue. Refer to their advertisement and write them today. Address West Disinfecting Co., 29 E. 59th St., New York, N. Y.


This is The Brooder That "LEE" Makes

SUCCESS in the poultry business depends, to a large extent, on the brooder, for it is not the number of **chicks hatched** so much as it is the number **raised** that determines your profits. To raise strong, healthy chicks you must have **natural** brooding conditions.

See That Hover

**CHICKS** must be hovered during their **early days**—it's nature's way of caring for them.

THE "MANDY" LEE

is the only brooder made that provides **natural** brooding conditions—**direct contact heat** — in a natural way. In this Brooder there is a soft **contact** heat—the hover forms a warm "blanket" one foot wide and four feet long, curved down in the middle, and with curtains front and back. This blanket is heated evenly from end to end, to the temperature of a hen's body, by pipes from above. The chicks sleep with this warm blanket on their backs, giving a soft, contact heat just as nature intended.

In the **"Mandy Lee" Brooder** each chick gets just as much heat, **and no more,** as that individual chick desires. Every chick is not compelled to take the same amount of heat as in other brooders. **The heat is there,** and each chick gets just what it wants all the time. The **"Mandy Lee" will raise practically every chick** placed in its care. Read the accompanying letters. Ask anyone who has **ever** used one and they'll tell you **it's worth its weight in gold.**

**Send for catalog—Do it now.**

**GEO. H. LEE CO.,** Sole Manufacturers
**1102 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.**

What Others Say:

Your Brooder is all right and I almost talked myself hoarse at the Indiana State Fair telling other fanciers about its good points. It is the only machine in which I have ever been able to raise chicks successfully.
CHAS. V. KEELER, Winamac, Indiana.

Your Brooder is all you claim for it and more. I had more than 300 chicks in it last spring, the weather was all against them, but thanks to your splendid machine I **only** lost **five** out of the entire lot.
H. M. WARE, Des Moines, Iowa.

Send me another "Mandy Lee" Broodor. Your machine is head, neck, and shoulders above them all.
JAS. J. BROWN, Scottdale, Pennsylvania.

In my estimation the "Mandy Lee" is the **only** real Brooder that has ever been manufactured. I have seen lots of them but never anything to equal the "Mandy Lee"
A. J. LAWSON, Sec'y, Cleveland Poultry Association, Cleveland, Tenn.

**That warm "blanket"** for them to crawl under does the trick and no mistake. There is no Brooder on the market that could equal the "Mandy Lee" for results.
H. B. HALL, Racine, Wisconsin

"The Original Mandy Lee"

## Albany, N. Y., Show.

Jan. 9—15, 1904.

Addresses of Albany exhibitors are not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in New York.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Jonas Hayner, Livingston, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul; 1 pen young. L. S. Crandall & Co., Utica, 2 ck; 2 hen; 3 ckl; 1, 3 pul; 3 pen fowl; 3 pen young. E. Shaver, E. Nassau, 3 hen. John Ettling, Singer and, 2 ckl; 2 pen young. C. Traver, Wynantskill, 1 pen fowls.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—P. E. Chichester, Oak Hill, 1 ck; 1 pen fowls. John Kemp, Jr., Newtonville, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 pen young. Wm. A. Houck, Schenectady, 3 ck; 1, 2 pul. Ettling, 3 hen; 2 pen young. D. B. Greenhill, Troy, 1 ck; 3 pul.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Benedict Spade, Hudson, 1 ck. Wm. Keyser, Schenectady, 2 ck; 1 ckl; 1, 3 pul. M. S. Mothiar, Jerusalem, 5 ck. C. H. Wilcox, Worcester, 2 ckl; 2 pul. E. J. Marsden, Delmar, 3 ckl. Geo. W. Tracey, Kinderhook, 1 pen. E. W. Leaming, 2 pen.

S. L. WYANDOTTES.—Chas. T. Craig, Tellson, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul. Wilcox, 2 ck; 3 ckl. G. J. Anderson, Mellenville, 3 ck. J. F. Van Alstyne, Kinderhook, 5 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pen fowls. Jonas Hayner, 3 pul. Ettling, 1, 2 pen young.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Z. Lawyer, Mineral Springs, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 2, 3 pul; 2 pen. Ira Sitterly, Gloversville, 2, 3 ck; 2, 3 hen; 1 pul; 1 pen.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Edw. Prusser, Albany, 1 ck; 2 pul. G. N. Chamberlain, Greenwich, 2 ck. S. E. Davenport, 3 ck; 3 hen; 3 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen fowls; 1, 3 pen young. Wm. H. Carr, Round Lake, 1 hen. Rhospring Farm, Nassau, 2 hen; 2 ckl. Beej. Gansen, Kinderbrook, 1 ckl. Walter McEwen, Watervliet, 2, 3 pen fowls. G. J. Anderson, 2 pen young.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.—W. B. Coughlin, Delmar, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen. McEwen, 2, 3 pul; 2 pen.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Alex. Sliter, Valatie, 1 ck; 1 hen; 3 ckl; 3 pul; 2 pen. H. R. Ingalls, Greenville, 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. F. Bloomingdale, Voorheesville, 2 hen; 1 ckl.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.—Arnold Harris, Niverville, 1 ckl; 1 pul. De Graff P. Farm, Amsterdam, 1 pen.

BLACK JAVAS.—All to Edgewood Farm, West Stephentown.

MOTTLED JAVAS.—All to Fred H. Anderson.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—DeGraff Farm, 1 pen old. Geo. A. Rice, Mechanicsville, 1 pen young. Henry Warner, Schenectady, 3 ckl. Tracey, 1 pul; 2 ckl. J. H. Dannenberg, Schenectady, 1 ckl; 2 pul.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—H. E. Cheseborough, Greenwich, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl. Chester J. Long, Slingerlands, 1, 3 hen; 1 pen young. Jos. R. Miller, Jr., Greenwich, 2 ckl; 2 pul. L. A. Wilbur, 3 ckl; 1, 3 pul. Orchard Ridge P. Farm, Slingerlands, 1 pen fowls; 2 pen young. Ellis Dantz, Glencoe Mills, 3 pen young.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Fred Hoyt, Ballston Spa, 1, 3 ck; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul. Edgewood Farm, 2 ck; 2 hen. R. M. Hinzbery, Hudson, 1 hen; 3 ckl; 3 pul. Ettling, 3 hen; 1 pen.

DARK BRAHMAS.—All to Lynd Bros., Esperschodock.

BUFF COCHINS.—Anderson, 2 pen old; 1 ck; 1 hen. Ettling, 1 pen old; 1 pen young; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Harvey Clum, Troy, 2, 3 pul.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—Anderson, 1 pen old; 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. H. J. Fuller, Schenectady, 1 ck; 1 hen.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Dr. F. P. Beard & Calkins, Cobbleskill, 1 pen old; 1 pen young; 2 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul. Shaver, 1 ck. Capital City P. House, 3 ckl.

WHITE LANGSHANS.—All to H. Warner.

W. F. BLACK SPANISH.—Edgewood Farm, 1 ck; 1 hen. Ray Minshell, Niverville, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS.—Mrs. J. A. Casey, Schenectady, 1 ck. Henry Hildenbrand, 1 hen; 1 ckl.

WHITE LEGHORNS.—H. V. Bump, Cambridge, 1 ck; 2 hen; 3 ckl; 1 pul. Arnold Harris, Niverville, 2 ck. Spencer Hart, Akin, 3 ck. Orchard Ridge Farm, 1, 3 hen; 2 ckl; 3 pul; 1, 2, 3 pen fowl; 1 pen young. Chas. Krutfen, Milton, 1 ckl. H. E. Humphrey, Greenwich, 2 pul. VanAlstyne, 2 pen young. Lewis McLean, Slingerlands, 3 pen young.

BROWN LEGHORNS.—Lynd Bros., 1 ck; 2 ckl; 3 pul. F. T. Westherill, Elnora, 1, 2 hen. E. D. Scott, 3 hen; 1 pul; 1 pen. McKerler, Delmar, 1, 3 ckl; 2 pul.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—E. L. Peters, Slingerlands, 1 ck; 1, 3 hen; 1, 2 pul. Edgewood Farm, 2 ck; 2 hen.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—All to F. C. Tabor, Worcester.

BUFF LEGHORNS.—Wilcox, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2, 3 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen. P. E. Chicherli, Oak Hill, 2 hen; 2 pul; 2 pen. Ettling, 1 ckl; 3 pul.

R. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—All to Chas. Ambrus, Granville.

BLACK MINORCAS.—Etling, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl. J. L. Verslupen, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul; 3 pen. C. J. Denton, Round Lake, 3 ck; 3 hen; 3 ckl; 2, 3 pul. Thos. Daly, 1 pen.

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Denton, 2 pen old; 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 2, 3 ckl; 1, 3 pul. Hart, 1 pen old; 1 ckl; 2 pul.

ANCONAS.—All to Hart.

BUFF LACED POLISH.—All to Edgewood Farm.

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURGS.—All to Ira Sitterly, Gloversville.

GOLDEN PENCILED HAMBURGS.—Keltnes Bros., Schenectady, 1 pen young; 1 hen. Sitterly, 2 pen young; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

BLACK HAMBURGS.—All to John Jordan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Frank Gaylor, 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1, 2 pen. Hoyck & Ritchie, Saratoga Springs, 3 pen.

BLACK ORPINGTONS.—Chas. Knitlen, Milton, 1 hen; 1 ckl. Mrs. C. E. Haestel, Nassau, 2, 3 hen, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul.

WHITE ORPINGTONS.—Hoyck & Ritchie, 1, 2 hen; 2, 3 pul. Hayner, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

LAKENVELDERS.—All to Ford Bros., Oak Hill.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES.—Anderson, 1 ck; 1 hen. F. Gaylor, White Plains, 2 ck; 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul.

SUMATRAS.—All to Edgewood Farm.

HOUDANS.—Ed. Houck, Schenectady, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1 pul. Mrs. C. McDonald, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 pen young. T. J. Bradley, Delmar, 3 ck; 3 ckl; 2, 3 pul; 1 pen fowls. Anderson, 3 hen.

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS.—All to Dr. E. E. Reynolds.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—All to Crandall & Co.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—Etling, 2 pen young; 3 ckl; 3 pul. Crandall & Co., 1 pen young; 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. J. D. Frederick, 3 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul. B. B. Hoag, 2 ck; 3 hen.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Frederick, 1 hen. Capital City P. House, 2 hen. T. E. Sayles, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS.—Crandall & Co., 1 pen old; 1 pen young; 1, 3 ck; 1 ckl; 2, 3 pul. Ford Bros., Oak Hill, 2 ck; 2, 3 ckl; 1 pul.

LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAMS.—All to Hoyt.

PEKIN DUCKS.—Edgewood Farm, 1 ck; 1 hen. McEwan, 2, 3 ck; 2, 3 hen.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.—All to Edgewood Farm.

ROUEN DUCKS.—All to M. C. Keeler.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—All to Harris.

# Believes in Breed—Champions the White Leghorn.

I HAVE been reading an article in the March 1st number of FARM-POULTRY entitled, "Breed vs. Feed," by Mr. Todd of East Bridgewater. I find Mr. Todd's experience very similar to my own. I have kept many breeds, one after the other, ever since I was a boy large enough to throw corn on the ground, sometimes keeping two or three breeds at once, so that I feel pretty well satisfied in my own mind that all breeds have not got the same laying qualities.

One of the greatest obstacles that the beginner in the poultry business has to confront is "everybody's" opinion." If, for instance, he inquires of some poultry journal editor regarding the best breeds to keep, he will be told that any breed he may take a fancy to will prove the most profitable with him. This is very meager information on which to found a business venture. Non-fanciers, or those who "just keep a few hens," will nearly always tell him that mongrels are the best. Their imperfect vision prevents them from seeing the good points of thoroughbred stock, and consequently "all hens look alike to them." Then, too, these people are prevented from keeping pure breeds because they are unwilling to pay anything over market price for eggs to hatch, or fowls to breed from. They think fancy prices is money thrown away. Therefore they plod on in the old ruts and breed and inbreed the same old flock of dunghills until they seldom have a fowl of any size or weight, or any two of the same shade or color. No doubt there are good qualities about every known breed of fowls, but the breed that has come the nearest to my ideal is the White Leghorn.

I will try and tell you very briefly why I draw my conclusions in their favor. Many things are in their favor. We will suppose we have a poultry house that will accommodate 100 lbs. of fowls. If we stock it with Brahmas we would have twelve ordinarily; if we stock up with Rocks we would have perhaps fourteen or fifteen; if with Leghorns we would easily have from 20 to 25. I think my argument is correct. All poultry writers and keepers agree that one ounce of feed is required to support one pound of hen per day. Now then, we are keeping 20 to 25 (according to weight) Leghorns at the same cost as the, perhaps, 15 Rocks or 12 Brahmas. But you will say that the Leghorns will consume more feed than the Rocks or Brahmas. This is just the point where the profit comes in. They certainly will consume more feed, but what do they pay in return? The above amount of feed is to support the hen in normal condition, but not to furnish the eggs she may produce at the same time. The feed to produce the egg must be extra, over and above the food required to maintain her bodily heat and health. We do not have to be told that 100 lbs. of Leghorn fowls will produce more eggs than equal weight of Rocks, Brahmas, Wyandottes, or any other breeds.

The average hen is usually kept until two years old before placed under the axe, which is the final end of all poultry. We have only to figure the income from two Leghorns which have been kept at an equal cost of same weight of any other breed, and note the profits. Many people claim the Leghorn to be a poor table fowl, but do they know of any place where Jersey cows are raised wholly for beef? I do not, but I do know that thousands of Jersey cattle are kept just the same, and would be if they made no beef at all. We know, too, that surplus poultry is always disposed of at a price to cover cost of raising. Leghorn cockerels make fairly good broilers at one and one-half to two pounds each, so that they can be readily disposed of. I prefer the White Leghorn to the other Leghorns, as their eggs are usually larger; and, personally, I prefer a white fowl.

FRED G. SEARS.

Dalton, Mass.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puts an end to them. A positive preventive and cure of this disease. It comes in the form of a powder and is mixed with the soft feed. It kills the worms and makes the chicks feel good. It will instantly stop the progress of the disease in your flock. A cure guaranteed. If your chicks are not cured you can have your money back. Do not take chances. Get a package from your dealer or druggist, or by mail, 50c, postage prepaid.

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**Other Prizes are Given for Sending us Subscriptions; but THIS $200.00 IN CASH PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED ON MAY 15, ABSOLUTELY FREE to the persons sending us the neatest correct solutions.**

Arrange the 51 letters printed in the centre groups into the names of six cities of the United States. Can you do it? Large CASH PRIZES, as listed below, to those who send in the neatest solutions, will be given away on **May 15. First Prize, $50.00 in Gold. Second Prize, $25.00 in Gold. Third Prize, $15.00 in Gold. Fourth Prize, $10.00 in Gold. Five Prizes of $5.00 each. Ten Prizes of $2.50 each. Fifty Prizes of $1.00 each. Making a Total of Two Hundred Dollars in Prizes.** Don't send us ANY MONEY when you answer this advertisement, as there is absolutely no condition to secure any one of these prizes. **RULES GOVERNING THE CONTEST.**—In preparing the names of the six cities, the letters in each group can only be used as many times as they appear, and no letter can be used that does not appear. After you have found the six correct names you will have used every letter in the 51 exactly as many times as it appears. These prizes ARE GIVEN, as we wish to have our Magazine brought prominently to the attention of everyone living in the United States. Our Magazine is carefully edited and filled with the choicest literary matter that the best authors produce. **TRY AND WIN.** If you make out the six names, send the solutions at once—who knows but what you will WIN A LARGE PRIZE? Anyway, we do not want you to send any money with your letter, and a contest like this is very interesting. Our Magazine is a fine, large paper, filled with fascinating stories of love and adventure, and now has a circulation of 400,000 copies each issue. We will send **FREE** a copy of the latest issue of our Magazine, to every one who answers this advertisement. **COMMENCE RIGHT AWAY ON THIS CONTEST** and you will find it a very ingenious mix-up of letters, which can be straightened out to spell the names of six well-known cities of the United States. Send in the names right away. As soon as the contest closes you will be notified if you have won a prize. This and other most liberal offers are made to introduce one of the very best New York magazines into every home in the United States. WE DO NOT WANT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY. When you have made out the names of these cities, write them neatly and plainly and send it to us, and you will hear from us promptly BY RETURN MAIL. A copy of our fascinating MAGAZINE WILL BE SENT FREE to everyone answering this advertisement. Do not delay. Send in your answer immediately. Understand, the neatest correct solutions win the prizes. WE INTEND TO GIVE AWAY VAST SUMS OF MONEY in the future, just as we have done in the past, to advertise our CHARMING MAGAZINE. We find it is the very best advertising we can get to offer LARGE PRIZES. Here are the names and addresses of a few people we have recently awarded PRIZES: M. M. Hannah, Fernwood, Miss., $75; H. A. Parmelee, Milford, Neb., $61; Kate E. Dunlap, 138 N. Hill street, Los Angeles, Cal., $61; Mrs. E. Preiter, Richmond, Tex., $55; M. G. Christenson, Gregg, Minn., $50; Mrs. C. E. Welting, 1330 Landerdale street, Memphis, Tenn., $50; Mrs. Harriet S. Bullard, 120 Intendencia street, Pensacola, Fla., $40; J. C. Henry, Box 118, Sligo, Pa., $25; Henry Perry, Central Islip, L. I., N. Y., $25; James A. Cooter, Holden, Mo., $25; Evelyn S. Murray, 132 S. Central Avenue, Austin, Chicago, Ill., $25; Mrs. L. D. Puffenberger, 340 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City, N. Y., $20.

**THIS IS THE PUZZLE**

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| HDARTROF |
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| TOELOD |
| LOVILLEUIS |
| MINPOLISNEA |

**CAN YOU SOLVE IT?**

We could go on and point to hundreds of names of people who have gained large sums of money from our contests, but only give a few names. The solution can be worked out by an alert and clever person, and it will amply pay you to TRY AND SPELL OUT THESE CITIES. Brains and energy nowadays are winning many golden prizes. Study it very carefully and let us see if you are clever and smart enough to spell out the cities. We would rather take this way of advertising our excellent Magazine than spending many thousands of dollars in other foolish ways. We freely and cheerfully give the money away. YOU MAY WIN. We do not care who gets the money. TO PLEASE OUR READERS IS OUR DELIGHT. The question is, Can you get the correct solution? If you can do so, write the names of the cities and your full address plainly in a letter and mail it to us, and you will hear from us promptly by return mail. Lazy and foolish people neglect these grand free offers and then wonder and complain about their bad luck. There are always plenty of opportunities for clever, brainy people who are always alert and ready to grasp a real good thing. We have built up our enormous business by being alert and liberal in our GREAT OFFERS. We are continually offering our readers RARE AND UNUSUAL prizes. We have a big capital, and anyone can easily ascertain about our financial condition. We intend to have the largest circulation for our high-class Magazine in the world. In this progressive age publishers find that they must be liberal in giving away prizes. It is the successful way to get your Magazine talked about. Of course, if you are easily discouraged and are not patient and are not willing to spend any time in trying to work out the solution, you certainly cannot expect to win. USE YOUR BRAINS. Write the names of the cities and send them to us, and we will be just as much pleased as you are. We desire someone to be successful, and as it does not cost you one cent to solve and answer this contest, it will be very foolish for you to pass it by. In all fairness give it some of your leisure time. SUCCESS IS FOR ENERGETIC AND THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE, and the cause of FAILURE IS LACK OF INTEREST AND LAZINESS. So, dear reader, do not pass this advertisement without trying hard to make A SOLUTION OF THE LINES OF LETTERS PRINTED IN THE CENTRE OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT. We suggest that you carefully read this offer several times before giving up the idea of solving the puzzle. Many people write us kind and grateful letters, profusely thanking us for our prompt and honest dealings. It always pays to give attention to our grand and liberal offers. OUR PRIZES have gladdened the hearts of many persons who needed the money. If you need money you will give attention to this special offer this very minute. If you solve it, write us immediately.

DON'T DELAY. Get your name on our list and win a prize. Write plainly. Address

**THE HOPKINS PUBLISHING COMPANY,**
22 NORTH WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

# Breed vs. Feed.

IN March 1st FARM-POULTRY, page 123, W. G. Todd claims that if he had all his hens of a certain cross he would have had a clear income of $30 to $40 per week from his hens. This statement looks very nice on paper, but how about the facts? Even if he could have every pen filled with this wonderful cross he could not control conditions so as to have every pen do equally well. No one can, no matter what breed or cross breed they may keep.

I think it is almost time to stop claiming that fanciers destroy the good qualities of every breed they touch. When has any utility breeder (so-called) given us even one utility breed? I know of not one, and I do know of many fanciers that have hens that lay as well as any cross breed. Just because they choose not to have their hens lay in winter when there is no call for them to set, preferring to have them at their best in the spring months when there is the greater call for eggs to set, does not indicate that they cannot give good egg records for those who feed for winter eggs. I myself have purchased eggs from fanciers who never get eggs in winter from their hens, and the chickens from these same eggs have laid more than 60% for the six winter months.

To illustrate: In the spring of 1905 I purchased 50 fancy Light Brahma eggs from which I reared 16 pullets, 5 of which I sold to show. The 11 commenced to lay at seven months old, and for four months have laid 700 eggs, and not one has wanted to sit as yet. Now this is not 200 eggs a year, but as good as any so-called utility breed.

And another thing, why do these so-called utility breeders go to the breeders of fancy fowls for stock to make these crosses? Why if they can raise so much better ones do they not do so? Why do not the large poultry handlers in the west purchase males of utility breeders for those whose chickens they intend to purchase so they will be larger and better? Do they? No; it is those from the fancier they purchase every time, and to the fancier we must look to improve our poultry both as to meat and eggs. And fancy breeders that have been in business a number of years all have letters from their customers giving good all the year egg records from stock purchased of fanciers.

Now I wish to say a word to readers of your paper who may not be getting results which they read about. I do not think it is because you have not a certain cross breed, because it is not so. If you cannot succeed with the ones you now have you may not with others. There is no breed but what many fail with, while others succeed.

Hopkinton, N. H. G. E. FOSS.

# Report on Drawn Poultry.

## The District of Columbia Handles the Drawn Poultry Fad in Common Sense Shape — An Interesting Report.

WHEN the drawn poultry fad reached the District of Columbia, the usual bill was introduced and referred to the district commissioners. They turned the subject over to health officer W. C. Woodward, with instructions to investigate the matter, and make report of his investigation. This report has now been made, and is unfavorable to the proposed bill. It reads in part as follows:

"The sole purpose of this bill is to prohibit the sale within the District of Columbia of any poultry which has not been properly drawn and prepared by removing the viscera at the time of killing. The proposed prohibition on the sale of undrawn poultry is presumably based upon the belief that the consumption of poultry that is marketed prior to the removal of the viscera causes disease, and possibly upon a supposed likelihood of fraud or unfairness through the sale of poultry in that condition.

"A belief in the unwholesomeness of undrawn poultry as an article of food is not infrequently met with, and the common basis of the belief seems to be the supposed rapid putrefaction of undrawn fowls. Even, however, if it be admitted that such fowls decompose more rapidly than do fowls from which the viscera has been removed, no question relating to public health arises for consideration. The dealer is able to hold his drawn poultry for sale for a longer period than he holds that which is undrawn, but it does not appear that the consumer is more likely to buy a putrid fowl containing the viscera than to buy one that has been eviscerated. The question is essentially commercial.

"A more rational basis for objection to the marketing of undrawn poultry would be the supposed development in the bodies of such poultry of peculiar decomposition products resulting from contamination by the intestinal contents. The immediate results of removing the viscera from a fowl directly after killing it are as follows:

"1.— Cooling is hastened—(a) by reason of the removal of the warm viscera, and the consequent reduction in the bulk to be cooled; and (b) by reason of the exposure to the cooling influences of the surrounding air a surface very much larger in proportion to the mass remaining to be cooled than is the surface of an undrawn fowl to the entire body.

"2.— Certain foreign matter, the contents of the intestinal tract, is removed.

"3.— The surfaces of the cavities from which the viscera are removed are exposed to contamination in the process of evisceration and in the subsequent handling of the body.

"The decomposition products in undrawn poultry cannot be very dangerous, otherwise there would not be such a noticeable dearth of reported cases of food poisoning in which the victims have eaten poultry, nor an almost entire absence of literature concerning the relative advantages of the marketing of fowls drawn and undrawn. In the rather hurried and admittedly incomplete investigation which has been made, no case was met with in which the occurrence was traced to the eating of poultry. Nor is game such as in uniformly marketed undrawn charged, so far as I am informed, with any undue responsibility for cases of food poisoning, and that notwithstanding the practice of some gourmands of eating certain varieties 'high.' And the same may be said of the smaller varieties of fish such as are always brought to market without the removal of their viscera.

"On the whole, therefore, it seems to me that the presence of viscera and of other contents in the bodies of poultry, game, and fish cannot be said to be in itself dangerous.

"The last point to be considered, so far as the sanitary aspects of the case are concerned, is the effect of laying bare a very large area of the interior of the body, which necessarily results from the removal of the viscera. The naturally exposed surfaces of the body are made up of structures well adapted to prevent putrefactive organisms from entering the tissues either during life or after death, and, therefore, so long as these surfaces remain unbroken the structures of which they are composed tend to prevent and to delay decomposition. Surfaces of the body that are exposed artificially are, however, not adapted to that end; nature did not design them with any such purpose in view. Hence in any case decomposition proceeds more rapidly through a raw surface than through the unbroken skin.

"So far as I am informed, no commercial necessity exists for the enactment of the proposed legislation to prohibit the sale of undrawn fowls. A citizen who desires to use drawn fowls can purchase his poultry in that condition, and the citizen who desires fowls undrawn can obtain them."—*N. Y. Produce Review.*


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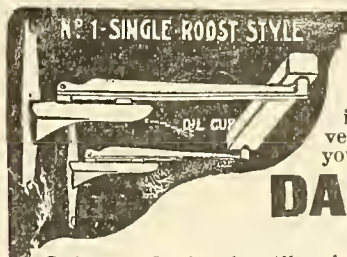


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WHITE WYANDOTTES, BARRED PLY ROCKS, BUFF PLY. ROCKS, SILVER WYANDOTTES, BLACK MINORCAS, WHITE PLY. ROCKS, S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, BUFF COCHINS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS, LIGHT BRAHMAS, WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH, PEKIN DUCKS, and BRONZE TURKEYS.

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Interesting and Instructive

# TRADE TOPICS

as discussed and submitted by advertisers. Our readers will find in these brief mentions of special features, of claims advanced and short business arguments, much information of a nature which will not only add substantially to their knowledge of current trade happenings and affairs, but may help materially to decide subsequent buying problems.

## A Connecticut Breeder.

Such of our readers as favor White Wyandottes or S. C. White Leghorns will be interested in the circular and price list issued by F. B. Williams, Naugatuck, Conn. Information as to his choice matings of these breeds is given in detail, and prospective buyers of stock of either variety, or eggs for hatching, are invited to investigate, and are guaranteed satisfaction.

## White Wyandotte Wisdom.

We are just in receipt of the 1906 catalogue of Harry W. Britton, Moorestown, N. J., telling of his White Wyandotte matings this year, which he characterizes as superb.

This catalogue possesses originality, and is rich in illustrations. It tells us that every 1906 breeding male is half-toned. In its pages is contained an indication of the quality of Mr. Britton's breeders, and everyone interested in White Wyandottes may pass personal judgment on his claims by sending him a two cent stamp for a copy. It is easily worth this small expenditure to any intending purchaser. See his "ad." on back cover page, and mention FARM-POULTRY when you write.

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Sixty-two acres devoted exclusively to poultry is unquestionably a pretty large territory, and undoubtedly represents quite a monetary investment. This is the case of Woodlands Farm, Iona, N. J., breeders of White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, and S. C. White Legborns. The magnitude of the business conducted by this plant may be appreciated from the fact that the present hen population is 7,000, and it is intended to increase the total number of fowls to 20,000 eventually. In the language of the proprietor, "Woodlands Farm desires above everything else to hold a reputation for absolute reliability and for doing all that is promised, and a little more." This information, and much more of an interesting nature, is contained in an attractive, well illustrated booklet issued by this farm, which will be mailed free to our readers. Write for a copy.

## A Long Journey.

It is a long way from the equator to the arctic circle, and anyone contemplating that trip would have to burden himself with many accessories from a palm leaf fan to a fur coat.

Wherever he travels he will find dotted here and there buildings covered with Rex Flintkote Roofing, which has the important advantage not possessed by the clothing for the human race, of being an appropriate covering to a building under the tropical or under the midnight sun.

Rex Flintkote Roofing stands the heat of the tropics with the same equanimity as is shown by the darkey who dozes peacefully after consuming a watermelon, and it gives a protection against the cold of Alaska and northern Canada, which makes it the dream of the polar bear.

Abundant evidence of the variety of buildings in all parts of the world covered by Rex Flintkote Roofing, may be obtained by sending a postal card to the manufacturers, J. A. & W. Bird & Company, Boston, Mass., which will bring full particulars, illustrative photographs, and samples.

## The Poultryman's Friend.

There are some things a successful poultryman should have. One of these is a positive and uniformly powerful Lice Killer. When you find one that does the business you may be sure it will save you from many losses. Chloro-Naptholeum is such a preparation. Besides its worth as a Lice Killer, it has innumerable uses on the farm and about the house. Write today to its makers for information about their special plan. Address—West Disinfecting Co., 29 E. 59th street, New York, N. Y.

## Small, but Good.

Mr. W. W. Burdick, of Alba, Mich., proprietor of the Maple Valley Poultry Ranch, and breeder of American Beauty strain R. C. Rhode Island Reds exclusively, is issuing a very neat 8 page catalogue indeed. It contains a show record which is a good one, also information as to his matings, prices of stock and eggs, and what customers say who have purchased stock and eggs from his yards. Intending buyers should write for a copy of the catalogue, which is mailed free upon request, and decide for themselves the merits of this strain as set forth in its pages.

## About "Reliable" Machines.

This is the season when the poultryman's interest centers largely in his incubators. With the approach of spring he anticipates the advent of a large number of fluffy little balls of down which are later to be developed into the profits he must make in order to successfully carry on his business. Any failure on the part of the machine at this critical juncture means serious loss, not only of money invested in eggs, but time wasted in producing a poor hatch—not that hatching is such a difficult matter, because there are many devices which will hatch chickens,—but the point to be considered is to get the machine which will unquestionably hatch the largest number of strong vigorous chicks with the least expenditure of time, labor, and money.

The many years which the Reliable Incubator & Brooder Company have been before the public have established their reputation for producing a most excellent line of poultry appliances. The machines they offer the present season are fully up to their previous standard of excellence, besides embodying further improvements. A complete description of their incubators and brooders will be found in their catalogue, which they will be pleased to mail free of cost to anyone who will address The Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Quincy, Ill., requesting a copy of same. When writing kindly mention this paper.

## All From One Man.

Many poultrymen like the convenience of buying all their supplies and appliances from one man. Especially is this true when they know the man that makes them is up to snuff on all poultry matters, and is a practical poultryman himself.

Take for instance, the incubator for hatching the eggs; the brooder for rearing the chicks; and the foods and remedies so necessary for raising them easily and profitably. If you can buy them all from one man you'd rather do it, wouldn't you? You can depend upon the qualities if the man you buy from is reliable and competent, and this is exactly the secret of the success of the Geo. H. Lee Co., of Omaha, Nebr.

Mr. Lee knows every phase of the chicken business, from the formation of the egg clear on through to the very end of the chick's life—in the pot or frying pan—and how to help the poultryman. He has been in the business for years, and has made a scientific and practical study of every requirement of the poultry raiser. He knows how to hatch eggs artificially, how to rear chicks, and then how to feed and care for them to get them to market in the best condition, in the shortest possible time, to realize the greatest percentage of profit.

Every chicken raiser has heard of the "Mandy Lee" incubators and brooders, but not every chicken raiser knows *why* they are so effective and profitable for the poultry raiser to use.

Every chicken raiser knows about the "3 Lee Leaders"—Lee's Egg Maker, Lee's Germozone, and Lee's Lice Killer—but not every chicken raiser knows *why* they have made the name Lee famous throughout the poultry world.

If you will take the trouble to write to the Geo. H. Lee Co., they will furnish you with reasons for these whys, and will do their best to make you more familiar with their wares, so that if desired you can buy all your supplies of "that man Lee."

## Profit in Capons.

The wise farmer, looking to profit, sees more weight in the steer than the bull. Poultrymen are finding that it pays well to raise capons instead of cockerels. What to do with the cockerels has been a problem, as they are hard to fatten. On the market capons always find a quicker sale and at higher prices than ordinary chickens. A very instructive book on raising capons has just been published by George P. Pilling & Son. It shows how farmers and poultrymen can easily make a big increase in the revenue of the poultry yard by caponizing. There are instructive chapters on feeding and dressing capons. Subscribers to FARM-POULTRY can obtain a copy of this interesting book free by sending to George P. Pilling & Son, 2236 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Morse International Agency.

On and after April 1st, 1906, the corporation of the Lyman D. Morse Advertising Agency will be known as the Morse International Agency.

This agency had its beginning over sixty years ago, and constituted a special form of business activity in newspaper advertising which had but newly developed through the commercial conditions existing then. It was founded by S. M. Pettengill, in 1849, and met with success from the start. Mr. J. H. Bates was early admitted to partnership, and the name of S. M. Pettengill Company became proverbial as the leading advertising agency in the United States. After many years of the firm's unlimited success, Mr. Bates, in 1886, bought out the entire interest of Mr. Pettengill, thus becoming the sole owner of this large business; but the firm name continued as J. H. Bates until January 1, 1893, when Mr. Lyman D. Morse, who had been active with Mr. Bates for a number of years, became partner in the concern, and caused the firm style to be changed to Bates & Morse.

After two years of partnership with Mr. Bates, Mr. Morse became the sole owner of the business, and the name of the firm changed to the Lyman D. Morse Advertising Agency.

On March 1, 1898, H. Henry Douglas became the partner of Mr. Morse, and so continued until the latter's death on March 6, 1901.

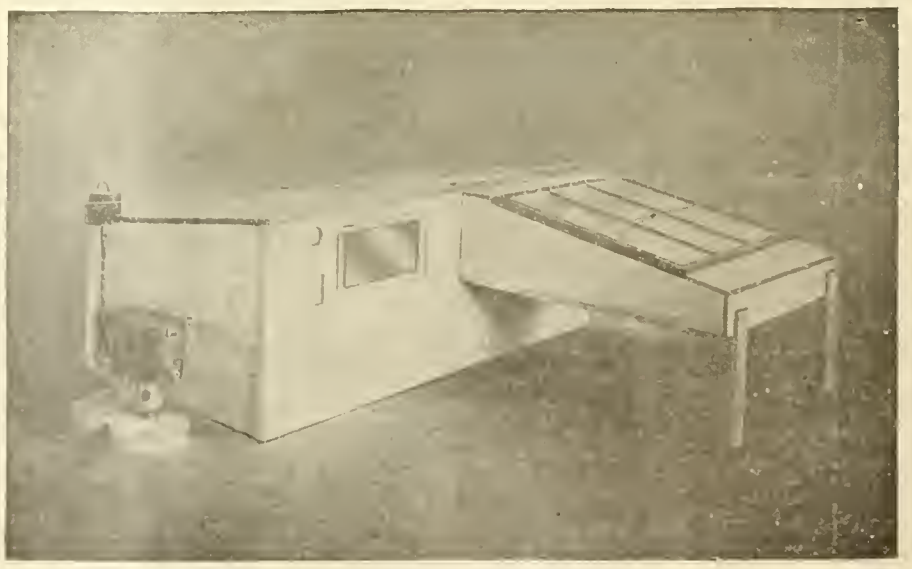
On April 1, 1901, the firm was incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, with the same name, Lyman D. Morse Advertising Agency, and with the following officers: H. Henry Douglas, president; Irving M. Dewey, vice-pres. and treas; G. Howard Harmon, secretary.

The Lyman D. Morse Advertising Ageney, therefore, being the oldest establishment of its kind in America, and having, through its large clientele and progressiveness, developed wide international connections, it is believed expedient to adapt it in name to its enlarged sphere of operation by changing its business style to the Morse International Agency, 38 Park Row, New York. Owing to increase of business, necessitating larger offices, the corporation will move its offices on May 1st to the Revillion Building, 19 West 34th street, New York.

## Get These Great Books.

If every gardener, farmer and poultryman will write to Josiah Young, Grand street, Troy, New York, for copies of his catalogues, they will find that it is now possible to buy seeds, farm implements, poultry supplies, and, in fact, everything that is needed on the farm right from one place.

This method of doing business is a great convenience. 'Tis the carrying of the mail order business a step further—from what the farmer needs in his home to what is required on the farm to do the work. Whatever the farmer requires—seeds, an implement of any kind, wire fencing, fertilizers, or any little article that may be needed—it can be ordered from these catalogues. The poultryman can get his supplies in any quantity he desires, and he can buy anything from an incubator to insect powder, and both the farmer and poultryman will find this way of buying safe and very satisfactory. By writing today for Young's catalogues, you will at once get into touch with this method of buying your supplies. Be sure you get the books you want. He issues four—Seed Book Poultry Supply Catalogue, Implement Catalogue, and Fall Bulb Catalogue. Any or all of these will be sent free.



*The Advance Brooder,*
Which was very favorably received by New England poultrymen last year.
The L. P. French Company, Stoughton, Mass.